Bombay Gazette,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE P

No. 55,033—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910. P

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
4th June,	INDIA	7911		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th ,,	DELHANIA	8022	PERSEA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9509
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
INSA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	X	X	29th Sept. ,,
INSA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gilhuber	16th May
KOMMERR	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5095	S. Clunack	1st July
AFRIDA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gilhuber	1st October
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st November
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullan	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cubelli	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 750 *
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 625 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
[illegible] Class to London ..... ,, 445
[illegible] Class to London and back ,, 715
According to position of cabin and class of

ORDINARY LINE.

[illegible] to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
[illegible] to Trieste or Venice and ..... ,, 625
[illegible] to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
[illegible] to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
According to class of Railway.

TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
[illegible] FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the [illegible], Tarvon and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Gargnevich	2493	24th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 16th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
DWARKA	1,635	Thur., 19th May	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 20th May	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, 4p. calling (for mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 16th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

13th May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. City of Agra	8400	May 15	...
A. Trafford Hall	8000	May 24	...
C. City of Karachi	8450	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

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Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
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CALCUTTA	MALACCA,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
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R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

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There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

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We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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WINNERS OF COM[illegible]S. 23 Amateur.
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6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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...EMENTS.

...CELSIOR
...INEMATOGRAPH.

...CHE!!! TO-NIGHT!!!
...AND **CHANGE**
OF
...OGRAMME
When a number of
...C, PATHETIC & DRAMATIC
Films will be shown.

...RIZE-SHOWS
...e, **TO-MORROW** 7 to 8
...ather on **THURSDAY** next
...the occasion of the Parsi Holiday,
...one **GOLD** and two **SILVER**
Watches will be given away.

...ELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
...EWELL performance of
...e **MERRYMAKERS** and
ZENO.
...DING THE
KING'S PROCLAMATION
(BOMBAY).
...ARIS-LONDON
AIRSHIP
COMEDY and TRAGEDY.
ALSO FOUR ROARING COMICS.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL—TO-NIGHT.

...Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the Will of MALOOBAI, widow of RAJANUA MADHAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RAO SAHEB MANAJI RAJUJI KALEWAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said will... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI, The 9th day of May, 1910.
Messrs. DADACHANJI & POCHA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

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O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

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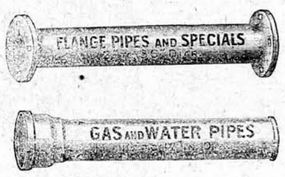

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G. E DESAI,
President,
Bandra Municipality.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

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Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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For full particulars apply to
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General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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The detention of Captains and Officers for Board of Trade Inquiries, who are not implicated in any way, but are able to give material evidence, is calculated at times to bring about very great hardships as it has occured a great many times that men have been obliged to throw up their positions and remain on shore, perhaps for months after an inquiry has finished with, without any opportunity whatever of finding employment, especially as times are at present with so many Captains and Officers seeking employment. It may be remembered that some time ago, a Mr. Parker who was acting as Second Officer at the time of the loss of the s.s. "Trade" near Miram Head, suffered greatly in this respect and the Guild strogly urged upon the Board of Trade at that time to devise some means whereby the evidence of witnesses in such cases could be taken on commission, thus enabling them to sail in their ships. In connection with this important matter to Captains and Officers the Guild have now received the following communication from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade in reply to their representations:—

Marine Department, London, 21st April 1910.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 11th June last, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have had under consideration cases in which loss is said to have been sustained by mercantile marine officers through being detained to give evidence at official inquiries into shipping casualties. A scheme has been placed before the Board whereby officers of the merchant service may insure themselves against the loss to which they are put by detention for the purpose of giving evidence at Wreck Inquiries and Local Marine Board Investigations.

I am to enquire whether the Merchant Service Guild would be disposed to nominate a representative to attend a Conference at this office at which scheme might be carefully considered.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. C. HERON-MAXWELL,
The Secretary, Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt.....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hawthorn...Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....Survey Street
H M S Redbreast...Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 13.

Aidgate .....2208 King.....W & A Graham & Co
Austriana .....2612 Harrison ...W & A Graham & Co
Australian .....1821 Choal.....M M & Co
Badri.....1613 Collinson.....G Jeewaji
Begonia.....2345 Mathews...Andrew Yuel & Co
Calliope.....2493 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Calchuss .....2306 Proctor.....W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Fuller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis .....2368 Robinson...Andrew Yuel & Co
Dunolly .....2126 Davis...W & A Graham & Co
Ethelwolf .....2814 Eidman .....T Morrison & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Ferndene .....2244 Leighton...W & A Graham & Co
Itola.....3401 Honeywood.....M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Bamber.....M M & Co
Negua .....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri .....911 Micre...Stream...12 5...R P S N & Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Okaka .....3435 Love.....M M & Co
Planet Mars.....2328 Robertson.....T Morrison & Co
Raithmoor .....1990 Peterson .....Captain
Ramsay .....2767 Mulhar.....Captain
Sotherland.....2377 Wallace.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven .....2845 Todd .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathford.....2841 Arnot.....
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....P & O S N & Co
Towbridge .....2380 Mrrs.....W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2367 Catto...W & A Graham & Co
Yorkmoor .....2286 Rigby.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3134	Martin	..Hull	..21-5	..Killick Nixon & Co
B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	..Liverpool	....24 5	..Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Fakhri	2555	Revill	..Stream	..14-5	..B & H S N & Co
D&E Cressington Court	2716	Bancham	..Hull	..25-5	..W & A G & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	.....	18 5	..Dunkirk J Finlay & Co
F Moshtari	1109	Watson	..Aden	..16-5	..B & P S N & Co
G Broadgarth	3078	Rowell	..Manchester	..19-5	..Sanday & Co
K Corinth	2369	Chad wick	..Amsterdam	..16 5	..W & A Graham & Co
L Coniston Water	2832	Jones	..Dunkirk	..13 5	..T Morrison & Co
M Harpley	2565	Folster	..Hull	..18-5	..W & A Graham & Co
N Uskmoor	2306	Evans	..Port Said	..20 5	..W&A Graham & Co
O Dalcmoor	2572	Brulen	..Middlesbrough	..18-5	..W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	..Hamburg	..21 5	..W&A Graham & Co
Q Humayun	2155	Beard	..Red Sea Port	..14 5	..B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2515	Clarke	..Coobin	..14 5	.. Killick Nixon & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	...Liverpool	...22 5	... W & A Graham & Co
3 Achlibster	2820	Gatt	.....	Dunkirk	..15-5 ... W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	....Liverpool	...15 5	... Killick Nixon and Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettins	...Hamburg	...21 5	... J Finlay & Co
6 D Balduino	2634	Ranchi	.....Genoa	...15 5	... F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gilhuber	....Trieste	...16 5	... A L S N & Co
8 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	.....Hull	...21-5	... W & A Graham & Co
9 Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	.....Kobe	20-5	... N T Kaisha
10&11 Ischia	2481	Bisito	....Shanghai	...17 5	... F R S N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Summers	.....London	...21 5	... P & O S N & Co
15 Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	.....Hull	...18 5	... James Finlay & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Mohamed	.....Mangalore	...14-5	... Bo S NCo Ld
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	.....B'nagar	...14-5	... Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	823	Fakeera	.....Karachi	...14-5	... Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	700	Samsoodia	...Catch Gulf	...13 5	... Bo S N Co Ld
Offside D & E					
Colaba	999	Robertson	.....Antwerp	...N F M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Asiaristan s	Choal	Rangoon, Apl 30
	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta, May 1
	Dunolly s	Lewis	Akyab, Apl 30
	Salsette s	Llewellin	Aden, May 8
	Austriana s	Morrison	Calcutta, May 1
	Strathford s	Arnot	Bunbury, Apl 14
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta, May 1
	Itola s	Honeywood	Calcutta, Apl 21
	Clematis s	Robinson	Calcutta, May 2

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Langdale	Clarke	Calcutta
	Coniston Water s	Simpson	Havre
	Humayun s	Maloney	Jeddah

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 2,015 cwt myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 15,214 cwt myrabolams, E Oomersey; 25,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—23 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 casks cottonseed oil, Allen Bros and Co; 1,050 cwt cottonseed, and 6,000 cwt myrabollams, and 2,562 cwt cottonseed, A Khimji; 312 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 cwt animal hoofs and 80 cwt cases horns, E C Nanji; 100 bales cotton fly, N Damji; 171 bales hemp, T Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—3 1-2 cwt ivory, K N Misni and Co.

Egypt s—18 packages chutney, pickle, &c., N K Jussawala; 13 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 520 cwt myrabolams, E Oomersey; 23 cases nuxdas, Cox and Co; 49 cwt cubels, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—977 cwt myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—29 bales cotton fly, N Bamji; 500 cwt myrabolams, W Becher; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanji.

Irish Monarch s—1,500 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 3,004 cwt myrabollams, and 60 bales hemp, T Kanji; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,012 cwt myrabolams, E Oomersey; 55 bales cotton, N Amoolucksand; 2,090 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, T Memraz.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—14 1-4 cwt mics, Cox and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ederman s—305 bales cotton and 1,600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co; 8,640 cwts rapeseed, 6,999 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Achblister s—4,004 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 625 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—445 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 798 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 96 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 213 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Laloobhoy; 103 cwts gum, B Jaithabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Queen Moor s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 22,062 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,875 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj; 406 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

Renalds s—37 bales goat hair, Nathan and Co; 2,000 cwts sottonseed, W Beeher.

Dalemoor s—2,741 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 23,852 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

City of Madrid s—14,000 cwts castorseed and 125,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Broadgorth s—6,000 cwts maize, Sandy and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Cressington Court s—2,600 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—2,000 cwts tilseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—42 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 15 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Hakata Maru s—2,027 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, D Kanji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 130 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s 384 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	12	12	40 p.m.	8	40
Teheran	13	2	p.m.	...	55
Suez	13	2	25 p.m.	...	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala: without additional charge (19-11-09).

Ahvaz line restored (13-5-10).

Mail for Madagascar closes at Durban on the fourteenth.

MESSRS. Scott and Barnard of the N. W. R. are to officiate as District Traffic Superintendents and Mr. Bain as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DROGHEDA—April 23, at 40 Wilton Crescent, S W, the Countess of Drogheda, of a son.

FARRER—April 22, at 29 Palace Gate, Kensington, to the Hon and Mrs Noel Farrer, of a son.

SMITH—April 25, at Rolls Park, Chigwell, Lady Sybil Smith, of a son.

TOLLEMACHE—April 24, at 26 Lowndes Square, the wife of Edward Tollemache, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

LANG—At Abbey Terrace, Malvern, the wife of Major Ewen M Lang, late 1st P W O Goorkhas, of a daughter.

STEWART—April 20, at Doonholm, Ayr, N B, the wife of Major Ian Stewart, the Cameronians, of a daughter.

TURNER—April 22, at Hartford, Cheshire, the wife of Capt A M Turner, K D Gs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CADELL—BENTZONI—April 26, at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, Charles Robert Sheriff, son of the late Lieut-Gen A T Cadell, Royal (late Madras) Horse Art, to Gertrude Betty Louise, widow of the late Col Charles Bentzoni, U S Army.

FOX—MARRIOTT—April 21, at St Mary's Church, Great Baddow, Essex, Harold Stanley, son of the late J F Fox, Indian Civil Service, to Mary Louise, daughter of Mr Marriott.

ROSE—WAITHMAN—April 23, at St Mary's, Bryanston Square, Harrie de Mussenden Rose, of the Army Service Corps, son of the late Major T C Rose, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Linda Frances, daughter of Robert Henry Waithman, Esq.

SIMPSON—BIDDLE—April 20, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Lewis William Simpson to Eva Leigh, daughter of Daniel Biddle, M R C S.

SMITH—WHITEBREAD—April 19, at St Mary's Church, Bromley, Kent, Surg Frederick Morton Vincent Smith, R N, to Rosina Helen, daughter of the late Thomas W Whitehead, Esq.

WARNER—NICOL—April 21, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, George Redston Warner to Margery Catherine, daughter of W E Nicol.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—April 13, at Gibralter, William Gage Armstrong, lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel (Retired List), Royal Marine Light Inf, son of the late Capt J W Armstrong, R N, aged 66.

BRACE—April 22, at Bournemouth, widow of the late Col F E Brace, of Catisfield Lodge, Fareham, Hants.

EGERTON—April 22, at 12 Lowndes Square, the Hon Mrs Alfred Egerton.

FLOWER—April 21, at 61 Lowndes Square, Philip Arthur Flower, late 2nd batt Buffs, aged 35.

GIBAUT—April 16, at Bon Air, Jersey, Col Philip Gibaut, late 73rd Regt, aged 80.

HORROCKS—April 18, at Westmoreland, Surbiton, Capt Alexander Horrocks, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 54.

JOBLING—April 23, Major Alfred Jobling, late York and Lancaster Regt, aged 69.

PEEL—April 21, at 9 Connaught Square, W, Capt John Floyd Peel, aged 82.

TROTMAN—April 19, at Marshfield, Edward Fiennes Trotman, B C L, Vicar of Marshfield and Hon Canon of Bristol, aged 81.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—May 7, at Mount Abu, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr W L Graham, of a son.

KAUNTZE—May 11, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain R C Kauntze, 56th C I, Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort St George, of a son.

DEATH.

BOAS—May 6, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of enteric fever, Henry Julius Boas, Indian Civil Service, aged 40.

BOMBAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: Do nothing to-day that you are likely to repent of to-morrow."

BARODA.—A petition has been presented to His Excellency the Dewan Saheb, the president of the Executive Council of the Baroda State, by the Visnagar citizens for the abolition of the house-tax "illegally imposed by the municipality and substitution of the jakat-tax unanimously proposed by the public."

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Nawab of Cambay arrived in Bombay, yesterday, attended by twenty-five followers and has put up in a bungalow at Mahalaxmi.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held, yesterday, at the Trust's Offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board considered the question of providing an additional piece of reclamation at Colaba for a playground. The Board resolved to give up the idea of reclaiming further ground for a play ground.

HALLEY'S COMET.—A Nagpur correspondent writes:—This morning, the 12th May, Halley's Comet was visible in all its glory and splendour to the naked eye in the early morning, at 4-30. Its tail was about 15 inches long and appeared very bright and beautiful, and by no means the dreadful thing that 'from his horrid hair shakes pestilence and war." It is worth one's while to sacrifice an hour's rest in the morning just to see this beautiful spectacle which will never appear again to most of us.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT there will be a grand change of programme. The new programme which contains many excellent films is sure to draw crowded houses to-night and the next week, and to prove, if anything, a bit more popular than the past programmes. The beautiful enclosure on the Cruickshank Road near the Municipal Buildings continues to be the evening rendezvous of fashionable society, and every night, especially on Saturday and Sunday, one might rely on the creme de la creme of Bombay Society being present there. There will be a grand prize-show at the 7-8 session to-morrow (Sunday), at which show one gold and two silver watches will be given away. On Thursday next, which is a Parsi holiday, there will be another prize-show, when an equal number of prizes will be given away. We strongly recommend the public not to miss seeing the new excellent programme, which the management have set for to-night and the next week.

PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE P. & O. Mail steamer "Salsette" which leaves Bombay fortnightly for Aden has now been fitted with the Marconi invention and homeward bound passengers who are looking forward to a pleasant holiday in England are now able to say "Au revoir" to their disconsolate friends left behind in India, many hours after the vessel's departure.

Similarly outward passengers by the same vessel will be able to send messages to their friends who are meeting them or to engage rooms at Hotels, &c, about 24 hours before the "Salsette" anchors.

This convenience perhaps may not have been previously generally known to our readers.

ELTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE semi-final match of the Elton Cup Hockey Tournaments was played off yesterday when the B. E. S. H. School met the Rangers at Marine Lines. The game ended as follows:—

The B. E. S. H. School..... 3 Goals.
The Rangers..... 1 Goal.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY

Accused Express Regret.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Petigara of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Lakhu Ramji Kolaiker and Bhasker Mahadeo Shide, under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, with spreading seditious literature by means of a pamphlet entitled "Ganpati Verses" which were recited at the last Ganpati festival. Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. F. Vincent of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Gazdar, Barister-at-law, with Mr. M. J. Mehta, Pleader, defended the first accused; and Messrs. Patwardhan and Rele, Pleaders defended the second accused.

Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Bowen said he produced the Government order sanctioning the prosecution. He also produced the pamphlet in question which was purchased by the police at the last Ganpati festival. The verses were composed by the first accused and printed by the second accused. He further produced a translation of the verses.

Mr. Bowen at this stage read the translation of the verses. Mr. Bowen said that in these verses the writer had said that Kanaiyalal Dutt, who was convicted for the murder of a witness, was a true patriot. The writer had further said that Satyendra Nath Rose, who was convicted of the murder of Gossain, the approver in the Alipore case, was a son of fortitude, and that in order that the country might become happy, he did not care anything, and that for his soul a place in the "Kailas" heaven was surely given for eternal rest. The writer then appealed to God to protect Tilak, who, the writer further said, was highly esteemed by the people, who should follow his advice. Tilak had left them and gone, and without him the world appeared desolate: The writer then said that the editors of the "Kal" the "Kesari", the "Bhala", the "Hindu Punch", the "Rashtramat", and the "Arunodaya" were patriots and warriors, and asked the people to remember Lal, Bal, Pal and Khaparde, and concluded with saying that Kudiram and Dinesh Chandra had sacrificed their lives for the salvation of their country.

Mr. Patwardhan said his client was prepared to express unqualified regret, and admitted having printed the verses.

Mr. Gazdar said his client admitted the authorship of the verses.

Inspector Petigara deposed to the arrest of the accused and the search made at their houses.

Evidence was then called to prove the publication of the verses.

The first accused said he admitted having composed them, but that he had not the slightest intention of creating discontent against the Government.

Questioned by the Court whether he knew who the persons mentioned in the verses were, the accused replied in the negative.

Questioned how these names came to be in the verses, he said he was asked by one Khanderao who was the owner of the Ganpati 'mela' to put these names in the verses. Khanderao gave him these names and told him that if he composed verses over these names he would make a profitable business. He did not know who Kanaiyalal Dutt, Tilak, Pal and Lal were. He used to compose, verses formerly, but these were not printed. He did not intend to give any offence to the Government when he composed the verses.

The second accused said he did not know that these verses would give offence to the Government. If he had known this he would never have printed them. He very much regretted having printed them.

The first accused pleaded not guilty. The second accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Bowen said the offance was a serious one, as the writer had praised men, who had been convicted of either sedition or murder. Mr. Bowen argued there could be nothing more subversive of the law than these verses. It was a clear case.

Counsel for defence then addressed the Court and the further hearing was adjourned.

A CLEVER SWINDLE.

Sixty Pathans in a Threatening Mood.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector De Burgh charged Hyam Reuben Pean and Alex Mullen, with cheating 62 Pathans in respect of Rs. 310. Superintendent O'Keeffe conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Athavle, pleader defended the first accused.

The case for the prosecution was that accused No.1 had a Domestic Supply Agency at No. 2 Dalal-street. About two months ago he caused information to be calculated that he had a large order from the Uganda Protectorate to supply 60 carpenters and 60 fitters for Uganda on pay ranging from Rs 60 upwards. In consequence of this, many applicants came to him for employment and they were told to bring others. These men were then introduced to accused No. 2 by accused No. 1 who told them that the former was the "Burra Saheb" from Uganda, and would take them to Uganda. They were then asked to give Rs. 4 as commission and Rs. 2 for their medical examination, which they did. The men were then all taken to a doctor, who on the first accused asked to examine them fixing his fees at Re. 1-2 per head repeating to the doctor the same story that he had told the men. The doctor examined and passed the men and made out his bill Rs. 160, but it was never paid. When the men found that their pay which was promised within a certain time was not forthcoming they became impatient and on the 28th of last month gathered round the accused's office in the morning waiting for him to come out. On arriving in a gharry the accused saw that the Pathans had assumed a threatening attitude. He became frightened and drove to the police station followed by a mob of Pathans. He there made a complaint to Sub-Inspector Taylor that he had engaged the men at the instance of one Mr. Alex Mullen, who resided at the Yacht Club Chambers. Mr. Taylor asked the accused to come and point out Mr. Mullen. Accused No. 1 volunteered to do so, but asked the officer to first escort him to his house stating he was in fear of his life, for the purpose of getting the keys at his office, so that he could open his office and show his contract with Mr. Mullen. This Mr. Taylor did and on arriving at the house of the accused, the accused went upstairs. After waiting for some time a message was sent down to Mr. Taylor that the accused was too upset to come down then and he would come to the police station again at 5 in the evening. Mr. Taylor then left and made enquiries regarding Mr. Mullen, when he found that the latter was an ex-guard of the G. I. P. Railway who had resided in a boarding house in Apollo-street and had left the night previous without paying his boarding charges. On this Mr. Taylor's suspicions were aroused and he immediately returned to the house of accused No. 1. He, however, was refused admittance and was informed that Pean was not at home. Mr. Taylor was thereupon forced to break open two doors, when he found the accused inside and arrested him. Mullen was arrested the following day in Apollo-street. Both the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship in passing sentences observed that the swindle was deliberately planned and cleverly executed, and therefore the accused deserved severe punishment. He sentenced the first accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs.350, or, in default to undergo 6 months' further imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 350 with the alternative of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused was also charged with cheating in respect of a cheque for Rs. 320. The case against the accused was that he went to one Vithaldas Gulnilal and purchased 8 saris for Rs. 320 saying that he wanted them to be sent up-country and gave the complainant a cheque for the amount on the People's Bank. On the cheque being presented at the Bank it was dishonoured. From inquiries it was ascertained that the accused had sold the saris in Bombay. Pean was convicted of the charge and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 350 with the alternative of five months' further imprisonment.

THE Government of India are in communication with the North West Frontier Government in connection with the drawing up of a new financial settlement for that province.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

ONE Abdul Gafur was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with selling one packet of cocaine, without a license and with being in possession of seven packets of the same. The accused was arrested by Mr. Variana of the Excise Department. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 on the first charge and a fine of Rs. 20 on the second charge.

Abdul Rehman Haji Arab was then charged with being in possession of 7 1-2 grains of cocaine without a license. This accused was arrested in Butcher-street. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jefferies charged a Hindu woman named Durgabai with concealing the birth of a child by secretly disposing of its dead body, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

From enquiries made by Superintendent Murray, it was stated that Durgabai came to Bombay about three months ago from Ratnagiri and lived in a chawl at Parel Back Road. She then got employed in a mill. On the 1st instant she left the mill suddenly and went into an empty room of a chawl where she gave birth to a male child whose body she buried in the fire place and left the room. Upon discerning a smell, the occupants of the adjoining room went into the empty room and found the dead body.

The case was adjourned.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D.	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mann	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
E. F. A.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
C. E.	10
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. S.	5
E. L. M.	5
S. DS.	1
D. G. R.	1
L. G. S.	1
E. ST. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	834

"THE SCOURGE OF INDIA."

HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from India."

In those striking words, a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in India is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate. Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to affect untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after-effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Heemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and them, until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anæmia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and ever-increasing weakness.

Happily, all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk proteid, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. To its remarkable power in Malaria, tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of India.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry, and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstituting the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 2,500,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of haemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the haemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has a great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in India, it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga states he "has derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterises as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstituent preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet "Malaria, its causes and Cure" has been written by a physician with a great experience of India. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing The Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226 G. B. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading with the deepest interest the reports in yours of the 7th and 8th of April of the Conference of Teachers of the Bombay Presidency held, His Excellency the Governor presiding in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, on the 6th and 7th of April, when the question of "Moral and Religious Instruction" was so ably brought forward and considered. I observe with pleasure that both His Excellency and the Director of Public Instruction of Bombay refer with warm approval to the work of our Moral Education League here in England. Speaking of one of our books of moral lessons His Excellency is reported to have said:—"What are needed in India are books of this kind in which the moral lessons should be drawn wholly from Indian life,

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THAT SETTLED IT.

"May I see the gentleman of the house," asked the lady canvasser of a large woman who opened the door at one residence.

"No, you can't," answered the matron decisively.

"But I want to know what party he belongs to," pleaded the girl.

"Well, take a good look at me," she said sternly; "I'm the party he belongs to."

A TRUE STORY.

"Mamma, do you like stories?"

"I like true ones, my child."

"Shall I tell a true one?"

"Yes."

"But you might not like it."

"'Oh, yes', I should if you told it."

"But it is quite short. Well, once upon a time there was a water bottle—"

"Yes, go on."

"And yesterday I broke it; but I'll never, o—oh! o—h! o—h! do it again."

A MAGIC HEALER.

During an exciting game of footbal a player had two fingers of his right hand badly smashed, and on his way home from the ground he dropped into the doctor's to have them attended to.

"Doctor," he asked anxiously, "when this hand of mine heals will I be able to play the piano?"

"Certainly you will" the doctor assured him.

"Then you're a wonder, doctor. I never could before."

NO TIME FOR HIS CHILDREN.

"Do you know," said a lady to her husband "that for months now you have gone backwards and forwards to the city every day and have never seen anything of the children?"

"I don't see how that can be helped" replied the master of the house. "When I leave in the morning they are not up, and when I come back in the evening they are in bed."

"Yes," assented the wife, "that is so; but you might at least send them a picture postcard now and then!"

THE MORNING HYMN.

A well-known clergyman, while visiting a bride's new home for the first time, was awakened quite early by the soft tones of a soprano voice singing "Nearer my God, to Thee." As the cleric lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his young hostess must possess to enable her to begin her day's work in such a beautiful frame of mind.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it and told her how pleased he was.

"Oh," she replied, "that's the hymn I boil the eggs by three verses for soft and five for hard!"

A WATERY SUGGESTION.

A very mild vicar had for some time been displeased with the quality of the milk which had been served to him. At length he remonstrated with his milkman.

"I've been waiting to see you in regard to the milk with which you are serving me," he said.

"Yes sir," answered the milk man uneasily.

"I only wanted to say," continued the minister, "that I use the milk for dietary purposes exclusively and not for christening."

ONE FOR LEAP YEAR.

A shy young man had been calling on "the sweetest girl in the world" for many moons, but, being bashful, his suit progressed slowly. Finally, she decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in the buttonhole of his coat and said—

"I'll give you a kiss for that rose."

A crimson flush spread over his countenance, but the exchange was made after some hesitation on his part. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Why, where are you going" she asked in surprise.

"To the—er—florist for more roses," he called back from the front door.

IT SEEMED QUEER.

A poor woman, who kept a shop in a northern village, and who was troubled with a husband who could scarecely be considered a credit to the family, one day found herself a widow through the sudden demise of her spouse.

A lady who frequently made small purchases at the shop called to see her and to offer her sympathy though well knowing that the man's death must in a certain sense come as a relief, as the wife had often suffered from his violence.

She was not, however, quite prepared for the stoical way in which the widow took her bereavement.

Said the lady—"I am sure, Mrs. Green, you must miss your husband."

"Well, mum, it do seem queer to go into the shop and find something in the till!"

THE FINALE.

His aunt was rich and elderly. She had called unexpectedly while he was out, and his wife was trying to entertain her by such methods as she thought to be best conducive to their future welfare.

The old lady had recently added a gramophone to her establishment and when she heard that early that morning her loving nephew had made for a record of her favorite cornet solo she was delighted.

"How nice of him!" she said. "Can I hear it?"

"Well," said her niece, "we haven't tried it yet, but still I'll put it on."

It was a pronounced success, and the old lady was charmed.

But her feelings changed when, after the solo was finished, the instrument brought out with fatal clearness—

'Phew! If that's not good far an extra 100 in the old girl's will, I'm a Dutchman!"

A FAMILY QUARREL.

A Nottingham man and his wife having "had wards" over some trifling affair, the woman took it into her head to sulk, and so she continued for three weeks. The husband who is a foreman plumber, told some of his mates about his wife sulking with him, and the other day he brought the subject up again, and said, "I am going to make our Polly speak to-night." That night he left Polly go to bed first, and then he got an old tin pan, tied a piece of string to it, and took the pan on the stairs, and the end of the string he took with him to bed. He got into bed in silence, began to breathe heavily then, snore, and then he began to work the string. He heard his wife raise herself in bed in alarm at the awful noise on the stairs. Then she gasped, and clasped her hands and cried out, "Oh, Jim! Jim! Jim! wake up. There's a burglar on the stairs."

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

Jones was a man whose boats had always been that whatever he dared he could do, but his braggadocio ended rather seriously—for him.

His friends declared that he would not stay in a certain haunted room for one night, and as the idea of being afraid of anything was particularly distasteful to him Jones decided to accept the challenge to do so.

He slipped a revolver under his pillow and slept peacefully for a few hours. Then he was awakened by a peculiar moaning sound, the weirdness of which thrilled him with an apprehensive fear and a longing for home.

Looking towards the foot of the bed he though he saw—a human hand!

"Remove that hand or I fire!" he shouted, bracing himself up for action.

One—two—three—no reply—then, bang!

And that's how Jones lost three of his toes.

NO HARM DONE.

"Are you engaged?" the maiden asked—
A bold, bold thing to do.
If girls thus take man's vested right,
What are we coming to?
Are you engaged?" she did not blush
But gazed into his eyes.
Oh, shades of Eve! "Will you take me?"
She said without disguise.
"Are you engaged" Her outward mien
Was not one whit dismayed;
She pressed her suit with gallant nerve,
Her hopes on fortune stayed.
"Are you engaged?" Did his response
Her soft heart keenly stab?
Oh, no. Such words were joy to him;
He drove a hansom cab.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War office, April 26.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt W H Moore, D S O, R A, to be a General Staff officer, third grade at the War Office, vice Capt W B Spender, E A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 20 Capt F H Nugent, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be an adjutant, Officers' Training Corps attached to the General Staff April 15.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Capt R O Marton, D S O, R A, to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt O W Collingwood, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 1.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut C R Satterthwaite, R E, to be a second assistant instructor, vice T N Dunman, advanced to first assistant instructor April 15.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut T S Kingham to be lieutenant March 5.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Capt B H H Mathew-Lannowe is restored to the Establishment March 13.

3rd King's Own Hussars—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—D C Mackenzie, H C Greer April 9 Lieut H C Greer resigns his commission April 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt H B H Johnston is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health April 15. The undermentioned captains are restored to the Establishment:—G H Rickard, from the Half-pay List March 31; Supernumerary Capt P Suther April 3 Lieut G B Macdonald resigns his commission April 27 Supernumerary Lieut I A E Edwards is restored to the Establishment; Capt G P Mac'Clellan to be adjutant April 2.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut I C R Walker-Munro, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant April 27.

Scots Guards—Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col J F Erskine, M V O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List April 25.

Major F J Heyworth, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col J F Erskine, M V O dated April 25, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from April 1, 1903.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Lieut G Lee is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 6.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Capt F J Langdon retires on retired pay April 27. Supernumerary Capt I D D'Amico is restored to Establishment April 10, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R B Charsley April 2 M W Noel April 9.

The Norfolk Regt—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the 'Gazette' of Sept 14, 1909:—Lieut E C Hamilton retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Sept 15.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Lieut H B Popham resigns his commission April 27

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut O Oakes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 6.

The South Wales Borderers—The restoration to the Establishment of Capt. W. L. Lawrence, which was notified in the 'Gazette' of Dec. 3, 1909, is cancelled.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Lieut. E. B. Ward to be captain in succession to Major H. D. Tuson, who hold a Staff appointment (March) 17.

The Essex Regt.—Gentlemen Cadet J. C. Kelly, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G C Binsteed, seconded (April 27).

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottingamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut R T Foster to be captain on augmentation; Second Lieutenant J Mac D. Needham to be Lieutenant (April 1).

The Durham Light Infantry.—Second Lieut. W. B. Twist to be lieutenant on augmentation (April 1).

The Highland Light Inf.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants on augmentation:—C. A. G. L. H. Farie, E. R. Macpherson (April 1).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. F A Greer to be Major, vice T E O'Leary, promoted (March 19).

The Connaught Rangers—Supremacy Capt. L. W. P. De Hochepied Larpent is restored to the Establishment, on augmentation (April 1).

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut E O Davis resigns his commission April 27.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut J A Bosley to be captain, with precedence next below Capt J S Nimmo Feb 4.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses resign their appointments:—Miss M Kearney, Miss E D Lang April 23.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut-Col J H Hale, ordnance officer, second class retires on retired pay April 27.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned paymasters to be Staff paymasters, with the rank of major:—Capts A F Cooke Jan 15, A Morland Jan 23 H B Toller Feb 12, E J Neve March 2, Major W Parry April 16.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Major J W Cunningham is placed on retired pay April 24.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col J F Erskine, M V O, Half-pay List, to be colonel April 25 Qrmr and Honorary Capt H G Hasell, Royal Army Medical Corps is granted the honorary rank of major April 17 Inspector of Works and Honorary Lieut S W Harrison, Staff for Royal Engineer Services is granted the honorary rank of captain April 13 The undermentioned quartermaster and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—P Colgan, the Norfolk Regt, P Hackett, the Hampshire Regt April 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—Second Lieut on probation F W R Don is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut R C Hamilton, retired pay late the Norfolk Regt, to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907, with seniority as from Dec 8 1903 Sept. 15.

4th King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut G W F Wright resigns his commision April 27.

3rd Leicestershire Regt—P W Burgess to be second lieutenant on probation April 27.

3rd Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt and Honorary Major H de M Leathes resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April 27.

3rd Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Lieut H E S Douglas-Hamilton resigns his commission April 27.

3rd Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt C W Maclean, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be adjutant, vice D N C O Miers April 20: Lieut W Leswar resigns his commission April 27.

3rd Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut E S Mulcahy-Morgan to be lieutenant April 7.

3rd Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt and Honorary Major M E Rouse, late 3rd Militia batt to be captain with the honorary rank of major April 27.

5th Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians.

Corporal J D Butler, from the North Irish Horse, to be second lieutenant on probation April 27

5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut V D R Conlan resigns his commission April 27.

Admiralty, 27th April,

In accordance with the provision of his Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant John Claud Cole-Hamilton has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 26th April.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Alexander Payne Dated 3rd April, John Hackney Dated 12th April.

Admiralty, 28th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Frederick Garland has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner John Matthew Hasling has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Edward William Croucher and Charles Henry Beever.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List:—William Reid Arthur John Fortnum and Archibald Edward Tull Flemying Dated 27th April.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Some falls of rain have occurred in Lower Burma, the South Peninsula and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the weather has remained dry. A slight disturbance is affecting Kashmir. The temperature has again risen over practically the whole of Northern India, and is now in moderate excess.

Forecast.—No important change. Mail steamer which arrived to-day reports normal conditions over the Arabian Sea.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the northern and central districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in excess in the south-west and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Agra and Jhansi; night temperature is higher than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad, and normal at other stations. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar Coast, and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight defect in the northern half of the division; the the minimum is in light excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in the south Peninsula but no precipitation of importance has been reported. There has also been a decrease of cloud in the Peninsula.

Thunderstorms may possibly occur in Malabar.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report:—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the 8th May, experienced between longitude 55o E and longitude 65o E. gentle to moderate south-westerly winds, generally cloudy skies, and a south-westerly to westerly swell. She had light variable winds at longitude 66o E. and from thence to arrival at Bombay this morning light west-north-westerly to northerly winds. There were light showers very near Bombay.

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesat Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (12th)	94·3	74·1	...	14·63
Jask	87·8	79·3	...	7·65
Muskat (12th)	90·8	81·6	...	2·69
Multan	108·3	82·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	95·9	75·4	...	9·71
Lahore	105·9	74·7	0·01	5·93
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	105·5	74·0	...	3·60
Delhi	107·5	80·7	...	2·06
Agra	109·0	80·5	...	2·05
Mainpuri	110·3	80·0	...	1·34
Jhansi	109·5	88·0	...	1·13
Cawnpore	109·8	80·5	...	1·43
Allahabad	111·1	80·5	...	1·63
Jacobabad	111·1	81·3	...	1·89
Karachi	89·0	78·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	103·4	83·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	107·2	79·1	...	1·61
Kotah	109·0	82·1	...	0,97
Bhuj	98·6	75·0	...	?
Dwarka	86·3	80·2	...	0·56
Veraval	85·1	76·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	102·1	72·0	...	0·62
Gaavnagar Para	103·1	78·0	...	1·04
Surat	93·1	78·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	104·6	77·7	...	0·48
Deesa	103·3	77·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	104·0	76·8	...	0·23
Indore	104·1	74·6	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	106·8	75·8	...	1·67
Sangor	105·6	79·5	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	108·6	80·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	107·2	82·1	...	0·60
Akola	109·2	81·1	...	3·63
Amraoti	107·8	81·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	109·6	77·8	...	5·24
Chanda	110·5	81·0	...	0·98
Raipur	107·7	81·6	...	4·19
Bombay	91·1	79·9	...	...
Ratnagiri	89·8	78·9	...	0·02
Mormugao	90·0	80·7	...	...
Karwar	89·8	80·0	...	1·61
Malegaon	99·4	75·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	97·4	78·0	...	2·09
Poona	95·0	74·2	...	0·02
Sholapur	104·8	81·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	100·7	73·2	...	0·57
Belgaum	92·3	70·1	...	2·34
Aurangabad	101·2	78·7	...	1·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	102·8	82·2	...	0,58
Mangalore	90·3	73·8	0·03	2·58
Calicut	88·3	78·6	...	15·36
Cochin	87·2	78·3	...	18·66
Colombo	88·0	74·0	0·07	22·70
Masulipatam	102·3	82·2	...	0·47
Bellary	99·0	77·3	0·02	3·33
Cuddapah	104·7	79·1	...	0·12
Madras	95·5	81·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	89·8	68·3	...	1·85
Coimbatore	94·4	73·3	...	4·21
Trichinopoly	103·7	82·3	...	5·04
Negapatam	100·0	83·5	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th May was 29·864 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

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All Gold	15 15 0

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THERMOS TABLE JUG

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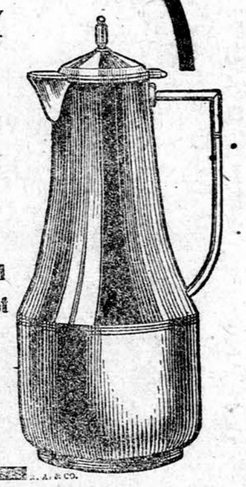

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GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A speech by General von Georgi, Minister for National Defence lent interest to the debate on the new loan in the Austrian Chamber on April 22. Though he employed none but well-tried arguments to prove the necessity of the military and naval expenditure incurred during the annexation crisis—part of which expenditure the present loan of £9,200,000 is intended to cover—he supported them by statements and figures of considerable interest. He said :—

"It is asserted that, though there was no war we spent many millions, and that this expenditure was superfluous. There was no war because our most authoritative factor (the Emperor Francis Joseph) would have no war, and because we won peace for ourselves by our respect-commanding attitude, hand onsword hilt. The War Minister, Barm Schemaich once declared the army to be withering when he saw danger at the door he had to make good the deficiencies in the organisation of our armed forces. We had the luck to have in the moment of danger men in charge of the administration of War and Finance who had the courage to take responsibility—and that preserved peace for us. After computing how great a proportion of the money spent had gone to the working classes in the form of increased wages General von Georgi alluded to the enormous cost of war and said that the cost of a future campaign for Austria-Hungary must be reckoned at 10s. per day per man without counting pensions for the disabled and for widows and orphans the provisions of weapons ammunition and material and various indemnities for losses. It they took a figure of two million men and a war lasting six months they got a cost of about £180,000,000. The actual cost of a war could only be ascertained after its close but if what might have been was compared with the outlay actually incurred it would be seen that the outlay was thoroughly justified. He therefore requested the Chamber to sanction the loan."

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, the German Empress, and Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia have been staying at Strassburg. In view of the Bill for the development of the Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, which is to be considered by the Federal Council, the Emperor's visit is attracting special attention.

In the Budget Committee of the German Reichstag on April 22 there was an animated debate upon a Bill dealing with the expenditure for the suppression of the risings in German South-West Africa. Herr Erzbergar proposed a tax, yielding about £4,000.000, upon all persons and companies possessing property, in the colony worth not less than £15,000. Herr Dernburg described the proposal as "sheer confiscation," and the debate was adjourned.

Later information is to the effect that the Committee has arrived at a temporary solution of the dispute. A resolution has been carried to invite the Imperial Chancellor to initiate legislation for the relief of the Imperial Treasury by an impost upon persons and companies domiciled in the colony before the outbreak of the native rising.

From the provisional returns of the German Imperial revenue during the financial year 1909 it appears that the realised deficit will be just over £8,000,000, instead of £12,000,000, as was expected when the Secretary of State for the Treasury made his statement in the Reichstag last December.

The Imperial Army manœuvres, at which the Emperor will be present, are to take place this year from Sept. 5 to Sept. 10 in the vicinity of Konigsberg and Danzig on the Baltic Sea. Although not on such an immense scale as the operations on the French frontier in 1908, the manœuvres will be particularly interesting owing to the fact that the Fleet will participate in combined landing operations and that all the most recently discovered methods of communication will be utilized. Dirigible airships of the various system represented by the Zeppelin, the Gross, and the Parseval types, will co-operate with bi-planes of the Wright system and probably also with several types of German flying machines in scouting and reconnaissance work. At the same time wireless telegraphy and telephony will keep the commanders in touch with the widely distributed units of their armies, and a large number of swift automobiles, either belonging to the Army or requisitioned for the period of the manœuvres, will dash hither and thither conveying Staff officers from place to place. In addition to the troops serving in the Regular Army of the German Empire totalling 261,112 officers and men no fewer than 356,882 Reservists are to be called up to serve a period with the colours this year thus bringing up the number of soldiers under arms to the formidable figure of 977,994. Of these, however, only two Army Corps will take part in the Imperial manœuvres, namely, the First Army Corps, whose headquarters are at Konigsberg, and the Seventeenth Army Corps, whose headquarters are at Danzig.

FRANCE.

The first ballots in the General Election for the Chamber of Deputies took place throughout France on April 24, Some rioting occurred in the Montmortre Quarter of Paris, and several meetings were broken up. Among the well-known Deputies who have been re-elected are the Prime Minister, M. Briand, M. Delcasse and M. Denys Cochin. At Lyone M. Augagneur, Governor-General of Madagascar, has been elected.

The results of the polling have been ascertained, and the strength of parties on the basis of the first ballots is as follows: Conservatives, 58; Nationalists 13; Progressists, 40; Republican Left, 69; Radicals, and Socialist-Radicals, 143; Independent Socialists, 11; and Collectivist Socialists, 29.

With regard to the probably spirit of the French Chamber the Figaro, after a study of the election addresses issued by the 363 candidates who were elected on Sundays comes to the conclusion that 228 among them are opposed to any inquisitorial of oppressive form of income-tax that 205 are opposed to State monopolies; and that 201 arein favour of electoral reform. The remaining third of elected Deputies have not clearly manifested their attitude towards these questions.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels Exhibition was officially opened on April 23, by King Albert, who was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and numerous Court dignitaries. His Majesty was greeted which much enthusiasm by the crowd, while military honours were rendered by the army and Civic Guard. The official ceremony took place in the Palois des Fetes in the presence of 4,000 persons including Ministers members of the Diplomatic Body, the civil and military authorities, and members of the Senate and the Chamber.

The King remarked that the exhibition would prove to the whole world the enormous progress made by Belgium in three-quarters of a century. Belgium was a country where the intelligent co-operation of genius and manual labour had given birth to marvels of human activity in every domain which it had explored. Its wonderful activity had found an overflow in distant Africa, and the Colonial section of the Exhibition would show what it had been able to accomplish in the Congo. His Majesty then expressed his congratulations and thanks to the Commissioners of all those nations which had helped to assure the success of the undertaking.

TURKEY.

The debate on the Budget for the current financial year was opened at Constantinople on April 23 Djavid Bey delivered a very eloquent speech of three hours' duration. The minister began with a summary of the financial history of the country since the revolution and made the interesting admission that of £T 5,200,000 which figured the revenue side of the last year's Extraordinary Budget only £T 3,000,000 was encashed owing to the failure to find purchase for the ex-Sultan's farms and jewels and to obtain the surrender of his private fortune from the Reichsbank after alluding to the success of the last loan, he stated that the receipts of the past year exceeded the estimates by £T.1,641,000. The year closed leaving the Government with £T.2,000,000 in hand. Claims under the head of floating debt amounted to over £T.19,000,000, but he thought the sum might be reduced to £T.10,000,000. In spite of a deficit of about £T.7,000,000 in the currant year the financial prospects were very favourable. It was hoped that there would be a further increase in the Customs under the able management of Mr. Crawford, and the other taxes promised well. There was reason to anticipate a remarkably good harvest. For this the Government took no credit ; "it came of itself." (Cries of "The praise be to God" from the Hodjas).

Turning to expenditure, the Minister reviewed the estimates of each Ministry except the Ministry of War, in regard to which Mahmud Shevket Pasha will give the necessary explanations. The new "regime has at least strengthened the Army. In regard to the fleet, the first payment towards the programme voted was not included in the Budget. It was hoped that the necessary £T.500,000 would be raised by a subscription committee. Djavid Bey then outlined the future financial policy of the Government, which proposed to introduce a tax on professions, to modify the duties on the transfer of real property, and to raise the Customs duties by 4 per cent. With regard to the last reform, negotiations had been undertaken with the Powers and the Anatolian Railway Company. The negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily. He hoped shortly to be able to announce that a beginning had been made with the sorely needed reform of the currency. In conclusion, he expressed himself as optimistic regarding the financial future of the country though it would be necessary to cover deficits by loan for several years to come. The financial malady was the mildest of those from which the country suffered. (Prolonged cheers.)

A few Deputies spoke in the afternoon the general burden being that the Minister was too optimistic and that too much was spent on the Army. The discussion ceased in the absence of a quorum. The best summary of the situation is the comment of a foreign spectator :—"The voice was the voice of Djavid, but the words those of Shevket and the Committee."

ALBANIA.

Further fighting between Albanians and Turks is reported from Constantinople and Vienna.

Three Albanian forces are now in the field. The first is holding Shevki Pasha, near Prishtina the second holds part of the Katchanic Pass and threatens Shevket's communications the third hold the road between Prizrend and Ferinovitch. According to reports which have reached Vienna, the Albanian still hold the Katchanic Pass at both ends, receiving reinforcements over the mountains from Prizrend and Ipek.

An official message from Salonica mentions in all some 34,000 Albanians as having risen. Of those, it says, 3,000 are posted near Ghilan 2,000 in the district of Drenitza, 4,000 in that of Liplan, 5,000 near Ponrina, 2,000 in the neighbourhood of Prizrend and Pohgori, 6,000 dear Lsipljesalo, and some 3,000 near Ljuma. In addition 3,000 hold the Katchanik Pass.

The strength of the Truks will be fifty-two battalions and sixteen batteries when the twelve battalions and four batteries on their way to Albania have arrived. Torgut Shevket seems therefore, to dispose at present of some 40,000 men, who will shortly be reinforced by 5,000 more. The reserves have been called out at Salonica.

Southern Albania, it is stated, still remains comparatively quiet, but travellers arriving at Corfu from Yanina describe the consternation of the Christian population along the Greek frontier owing to the decision of the Turkish Government to instal 400 families of Bosnian Mahomedans among the villages near the border. Petitions have been addressed to the Patriarch invoking his intervention, but there seems little prospect that the Government will rescind a decision which has been taken in pursuance of a settled policy for the colonisation of the frontier districts with Moslems.

CRETE.

Constantinople, April 23 "Reuter".—The Porte has received replies from the protecting Powers to its recent circular asking them to prevent the Cretan National Assembly from taking the oath in the name of the King of the Hellenes. The Powers state that they have already made the necessary representations to the Cretan Executive in the matter of the oath although they consider it to be unimportant and they express the hope that the Porte will continue to observe a correct attitude.

April 25.—In view of the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Protecting Powers of Crete, in which the question of the Cretan Assembly's taking the oath in the name of the King of the Hellenes is described as unimportant the Porte has addressed a fresh circular Note it which it reverts to the subject, insisting on the need of effective steps being taken by the Powers to prevent a repetition of the administration of the oath in the name of the King of the Hallence.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F C Clarkson, I M S, B
Major A A Howell, I M S, B
Major P M Sykes, I A. B
Major J W Watson, I M S, B
Capt H de L Pollard-Lowsley, B E, B
Capt W M Pearson, I M S, B
Mr W Alder, B Cov
Mr H R C Hailey, B Cov
Mr C H Bompas, B Cov
Mr W M Crawford, B Cov
Mr J E Scott; B Cov
Mr W J H Lupton, B Cov
Mr R A Mant, B Cov
Mr A W Finn, B Cov
Mr D S Hadow, B
Mr J Hughes, B
Mr W S Davis, B
Mr F Calderbank, B
Mr C G D'albedyhll, B
Mr F J Branthwaite, B
Mr E A Kenyon, B
Mr J Gorman, B
Mr J H Heap, B
Mr E A B Bell, B
Mr A G Barr, B
Mr H A Cooper, B
Mr E W Chambers, B
Mr R Cannell, B
Mr F E Gwyther, B
Mr A C William, B
Mr G Williams, B
Mr R R O'Hara, B
Mr R O'Donnell, B
Mr L J W Worgan, B
Mr T Rennie, B
Mr M S Scott O'Connor, Mr W Sutherland, B
Mr A H P Wolferstan, B
Mr H A Stark, B
Mr A M Rouse, B
Hon Mr M A B Rattigan, B
Mr R D Broadfoot, M Cov
Major V B Bennett, I M S, Bo
Major W M P Wood, I A, Bo
Mr A W Audy, Bo
Mr F L Bowers, Bo
Major Gen E S Hastings, Mandalay Bde
Brig-Gen F G Bond, C B, M W S
Col G M Heath, R E
Col N S Swanston, S T C
Lieut Col K J Buchanan, C B, 54 Sikhs
Lieut Col J Henegan, 1-10 G R
Lieut Col F W H Cox, 72 Punj
Lieut Col M J Kelawala, I M S
Major T X Britten, 110 Mah
Major HA Swinhoe, S T C
Major E S Hall, 47 Sikhs
Major C B Baldock, 44 Mer Inf
Major F W Birch, 30 Punj
Major R L McClintock, R E
Major T G Blois Johnson, 22 Punj
Major J L W ffrench-Mullen, 13 Lrs
Major F C L Waller, 42 Deoli R
Major F P S Dunsford, 2 Lt Inf
Major H W F Cooke, 24 Punj
Major H C C Ducat, 2/6 G R
Major W R Walker, 62 Punj
Major V F W Tregear, 98 Inf
Major G D M Moore, 107 Prs
Capt G B Kensington, R E
Capt W H Simpson, 93 Burma Inf
Capt H Apthorpe, 90 Punj
Capt T K Gaskell, 89 Punj
Capt B E Morgan, 93 Bl
Capt J Anderson, I M S
Capt W G B I Hawley, 28 Cav
Capt J H Morgan, I A
Capt A K Norris, 123 Rifles,
Capt G H Riack, R G A
Capt T Leeson Ball, S T C
Capt N E Howell, 82 Punj
Capt A C Ogg, 7 Baj
Capt C C C Shaw, I M S
Capt D H R Giffard, 1/8 G R
Capt R C L Morice, 37 Dogras
Capt V V V Sandiford, 62 Punj
Capt E T Wakefield, 37 Dogras
Capt O M Dyke, 21 Cav
Capt H Meynell, 29 Lrs
Lieut G R Miller, 90 Punj
Lieut C S H Roberts, 75 Carn Inf
Lieut E Tinte Dalton, 2/3 G R
Lieut E M Hobday, 41 Dogras
Lieut M J R Abbay, 87 Punj
Lieut F H James, 104 Rifles
Lieut C Jarvis, 20 Deccan Horse
Lieut M A C Kennedy, 1/8 G R
Lieut L d'E Lenfestey, R A
Lieut G D Martin, 9 Inf
Lieut E G Howlett, 72 Punj
Lieut B R Hudson, 8 Cav
Lieut A C Smythe Smythe 5 Cav
Lieut R Blandy, 9 G E
Lieut W F Scott, 59 Rifles
Lieut N H H Ralston, 9 Inf
Lieut A N Kerr, 38 Dogras
Lieut F T H Mullaly, 2-6 G R
Commander C J C Kendall R I M
Senior Nursing Sister P F Watt, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J G P Murray, I M S, B, 21 days
Capt E Barnardiston, R E B, 3 mo M C
Mr J S Navarra, B, 4 mo M C
Mr R McIntosh, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J E Whittaker, B, 3 mo M C
Capt J J Robb, I M S, M, 1 mo M C
Major F P S Dunsford 2 Baj, 4 mo M C
Major T R Maclachlan, 40 Pathans, 2 mo
Capt J H Henderson, 125 Napier B, 6 mo M C
Capt W J Collinson, I M S, 4 mo M C
Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Lt Cav, 6 mo M C
Lieut T Douglas Strong, 90 Punj, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R L McCulloch, Bo
Major E C Creagh, I A
Capt J Lawrence, S T C
Lieut N M R Radcliffe-Smith, 44 M Inf

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN RAMSAY FREDERICK SLADEN, of the Bast Yorks Regt., who served in the Afghan War, 1878-79, and who died from the effects of an accident at polo on Feb. 28, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,452 9s. 7d.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

A Lloyd-George Story.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following :—

When a vacancy in some lucrative appointment has to be filled it is natural perhaps that candidates for the post should not be lacking. The news that the Commerce and Industry membership is going abegging has of course long since reached England, and we are beginning to hear in consequence of suggestions from Home regarding candidates suitable for the appointment. Manchester, it appears, would like to find employment for one of its leisured commercial geniuses ; the politician sees an opportunity for providing adequately for one of his friends. As our Simla correspondent has implied, rather than said, it is impossible altogether to ignore the story which comes to us via London and Calcutta and is to the effect that Mr. Lloyd-George is taking a peculiar interest in furnishing us with a new Commerce and Industry Member. It would seem that his principal Private Secretary has in his present appointment not sufficient scope for the exercise of his great abilities. Continuous association with England's one and only financier is calculated perhaps to stunt the intellectual growth of even the most brilliant minds, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to have prescribed in this particular instance a complete change of air for the benefit of the gentleman who has served him so well. The statues, it is true, by laying down that three members of the Council must have served the Crown in India ten years present some slight obstacle to the carrying out of this prescription, but a way out of the difficulty can be found by reviving the membership that has been dormant since the disappearance of the Supply Member. The only advantage of this course, so far as India is concerned, is that we shall be exchanging an Indian official for a home one—in the full bloom of his youth. We are prepared, of course, to have the whole story denied ; these stories have a way of being denied if they get out too soon. But the sooner the contradiction comes, the less chance there will be of outraging the feelings of the public and possibly also, for all we know, of the Government of India.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York State, has been appointed to the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Brewer. The Supreme Court's gain, a Washington correspondent says; is the Republican Party's loss. Mr, Hughes had been looked upon as a possible future Presidential candidate, and his retirement from politics induces renewed speculation as to Mr. Roosevelt's being forced to stand for the Presidency in 1912.

The New York Legislature on April 26 passed Governor Hughes's four Bills prohibiting racecourse gambling. The one forbidding betting "with or without writing" prohibits oral betting equally with bookmaking or pool-selling, except, perhaps secretly between personal friends. These stringent measures complete the campaign against racecourse gambling which Mr, Hughes undertook two years ago. The Legislature, however, declined to pass a resolution for investigating Stock Exchange methods, thus provoking the comment hat it suppresses gambling on racecourses but protects gambling in Wall Street.

PICK ME UPS AND KNOCK ME DOWNS.

ENERVATING as the climate of India always is, there is no doubt that, at this time of the year, it imposes an even greater strain than ordinary on the constitution of the European.

The practical result of this is the artificial aid which is so widely invoked from alcohol to enable men and women alike to get through their professional and social duties. True, "pegs" are not resorted to so great an extent as was the case only a few years ago, for, in spite of the fact that a certain school of physiologists have proclaimed the value of alcohol for replacing certain necessary food elements, practical experience has shown that the daily taking of anything more than a relatively small quantity of alcohol is a dangerous element in our climate.

To make up for ardent spirits, however, so called tonic wines which combine with alcohol the stimulating elements of meat have been introduced, are largely advertised and extensively sold. The difference between these doctored alcoholic preparations and the ordinary varieties of alcohol is one of degree not of kind, and they should be taken with discretion,—if they are ever taken at all,—if they are not to produce deleterious effects. These "pick me ups," indeed, act only for a time, for their eventual effect is to "knock you down."

What is really needed in our climate is a preparation so revitalising in its nature that it gives that feeling of "bien-entre" which is so pleasant in itself, so invigorating at the time, and yet is entirely lacking in any of the after-effects of depression, which mark the use of alcoholic beverages.

Happily, there is such a preparation and the fact cannot be too widely known in the best interests, alike of the individual and of the community.

This preparation is Sanatogen which may, without hesitation, be described as the ideal food tonic for the Indian climate. Formed by the chemical combination of milk proteid, the most nutritious element in milk, and glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system not merely mixed but united chemically, Sanatogen supplies in a pleasant form a preparation which feeds both the nervous and physical sides of the body. It is so readily assimilated by the system, that in a very short time after it has been taken, a genial sensation of well-being creeps throughout the body ; the wearied mind grows bright, the tired muscles lose all sense of fatigue and depression disappears almost as if by magic.

Unlike other tonics, too, Sanatogen may be taken for any length of time withoutlosing its effect. The reason is that it is not a mere stimulant, although it undoubtedly stimulates. It differs from other stimulants in that, being a natural remedy, it does not affect one system merely, but reinvigorates the body as a whole. That in short would seem to be the secret of its success, a success vouched for not merely by those who habitually use it, but also enthusiastically endorsed by the medical profession throughout the Indian Empire as it is by the physicians of Europe. Their encomiums have made it an essential in the life of most households in which the strenuous life is lived, and their praise has been reiterated by the physicians of nine sovereigns, including Dr. Ott, King Edward's physician at Marienbad, the physician to the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Queen Mother of Italy,the King of Saxony, the King of Wurttemberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Czar of Russia, so that is a fair inference that these monarchs take Sanatogen as it is well known some members of our own Royal Family do.

Sanatogen's flavour is very pleasant, "clean" and refreshing. When mixed with soda or other aerated alkaline water it forms a drink which has only to become known to be widely popular, although it is ordinarily recommended to be taken mixed with water or milk. People who have used it once, speak in the most glowing terms of its value and become as great devotees to its use as a well-known man, who summed up his appreciation of its qualities in the striking words : "Immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place in this country between Eric Hill-Whitson, the Royal Scots, younger son of Charles Hill-Whitson (late Scots Greys), Parkhill, Perthshire, and Muriel, youngest daughter of Major Stokes-Roberts, R.E.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Theo Russel, Councillor of his Majesty's Embassy in Vienna, second son of the late Lord Ampthill and of Emily Lady Ampthill, and Countess Marie Louise Rex, daughter of Rudolf Count Rex, Saxon Minister to the Austro-Hungarian Court, and of Countess Maria Anna Rex (nee Countess zu Pappenheim).

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 13.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail Steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 29th April, brought the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mr J W
Blumenthal Lieut A G
Brown, Mr H Morse
Chittenden, Mr H L
Crebbin, Mr W J
Fitzgerald, Mr
Ford, Mr J
Gibson, Mr E
Goko, Mr Jotendra Charan and servant
Goodman, Mr F B
Gordon, Mrs W B
Goschen, Capt and Mrs A A
Grant, Capt A K
Hodge, Mr Tom Garfield
Hussein, Mr H A
Maclear, Major H
Marshall, Dr H H
Meiklejohn, Mr C A
Mitra, Mr S
Moreland, Mr W H
Nicholson, Mr E
O'Reilly-Blackwood, Lieut E H
Pearson, Major W B
Pepper, Lieut W B
Platts, Mr F W
Prescott, Capt C W
Purser, Mr A W
Rackstraw, Mrs and two Misses
Schneider, Mr H
Smith, Major S Browning
Spence, Mr A
Stephen, Major A J
Tanner, Dr A E
Watts, Col C N
Whatford, Capt L G W
Wilson Rev J

Per s.s. "City of Karachi," May 16.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Karachi" is expected to arrive in Port at daylight on the 16th instant, with the following passengers :—

Wheatley, Mrs
Lionel Bowles, Mrs
Davies, Mr W
Roscoe, Mr W P
Monks, Mr Thos
Seddon, Mr Jas
Webb, Sergt Major G
Singh, Mr and Mrs G
Wainwright, Mr and Mrs J J and child
Littlewood, Mr and Mrs S F C and 2 children
Colquhoun, Mrs and infant
Hayes, Miss
Gornell, Mrs
Irvine, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette." May 14.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., sails to-day for Aden, Europe &c., with the following passengers :—

Atkinson-Clark, Mr and Mrs H F
Atmaram, Singh Mr
Bayley, Vernon Mr B F
Beaman, Major G P R
Biggs, Mr A A
Brooks, Mr W H
Bryce, Mr H L
Butchart, Mr. W A
Chalmers, Mr C S
Chambers, Mrs Frances
Cooper, Mr F A
Crust, Mr
Dawe, Capt T
Ford, Mrs
Galstaun, Mr J C
Gonrishanker, Mr
Graham, Mr W D
Greaves, Mr H R
Groenings, Mr
Halliday, Mrs H
Haswell, Capt C H
Hefferman, Capt P
Hooper, Sergt and Mrs, 3 children and infant
Howlett, Mr A T
Janker, Mr A R
Khemsingh, Mr
Kidd, Mr W
Lane Brown, Mr H
Laughton, Mr G A
Le Marchant, DSO, Major D
Little, Capt J W
Little, Miss
Lucas, Mr W H
Madley, Mr J W
Mardel, Lt-Col W S
McComas, Mr
McElhinny, Maj N J
McKenzie, Rev and Mr D J
McNair, Mr A W
Mellis, V C, Col C J
Messent, Mr P G
Murphy, Mr R W
Oldham, Mr R
Price, Col and Mrs C H N
Rae, Capt M E
Reid, Mr Hillis
Reynolds, Mr F H
Row, Dr and Mrs R
Samson, R N, Lt Chas R
Stewart, Capt and Mrs A F
Taylor, Lt-Col A H M
Teague, Mr L E S
Thamson, Mr R G A
Thomas Mr B
Thurman, Mr W A
Van Milligan, Dr and Mrs J O
Walker, Mr N
Waterlow, Miss G M
Wawn, Mr C J
Weatherdon, Master
Webster, Mr W H
Western, Miss Mary P
Will Mr R B
Williamson, Mr R W
Worroll, Mr J R

Per s. s. "Dominico Balduino," May 15.

The list of passengers per Italian Mail s s. "Dominico Balduino," Capt G. Ronchi, sailing to-morrow. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp to-morrow for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 12 noon (Standard Time) to-morrow with their luggage and kit.

Allom, Mr
Noorbhoy, Mr Abdoolkader
Aitchison, Mr H
Brown, Rev F J and Mrs
Boggiano, Mr L
Bowden, Capt W H
Bronson, Mrs and Miss
Brown, Mr and Mrs R G
Butler, Mr E B
Barnes, Mrs and infant
Cypriano, Mr J
Catania, Mrs
Culhane, Mr J B
Carriere, Mr M C
Coleman, Mrs
Coster, Mr and Mrs R J
Cardoss, Mr and Mrs and child
Curtis, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Colonmello, Mr and Mrs A and child
DeSouza, Dr A M
Delapryme, Lieut
Danioni, Mr
De Sa, Mr C
Dadiseth, Mr F C
D'Souza, Mr Querobi
Dhondy, Mr S D
Eustace, Rev Fr
Eynard, Mr
Faure da Rosa, Capt and Mrs 5 children and infant
Francis, Sister
Br Fabin, Rev
Fallise, Rev
Guest, Mr H and Mrs
Grant, Mrs S
Gow, two Misses and child
Uddowla, Mr Hakim
Ismail,' Mr and Mrs and Infant
Llewhellin, Mr G E
Fartunatus, Rev Fr
Koldeweig, Dr R
Lalkaka, Mr N M
Lambert, Miss
Lawrie, Miss W E
Mc Gowan, Mrs N S and infant
Meikle, Mrs
Miller, Miss G M
Moorhouse, Mrs
Lanzi, Mr L Nicola
Oomrigar, Mr N H
Da C Pereira, Mr J
Pernoto Vieira, Mr F M
Quick, Mr J
Recrigues, Mr L J
Ryan, Rev Br J A
Shaw, Mr H T Mrs and Miss
Scherf, Mr Willy
Southon, Capt C E and Mrs
Da Silva, Mr F P
Spregue, Miss L M
Wells, Capt V S and Mrs
Welchman, Capt E E
Willer, Miss G M
Wood, Mrs M D and 4 children
Riddle, Mr W H
Schenk, Mr
Warton, Lieut C P
White, Mrs
Fottenham, Maj
Pankratz, Rev and Mrs and 4 children
Proctor, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Santambrogio, Rev

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* sends an authoritative *expose* of the views of Mr. Taft's Administration on Canadian reciprocity. Next autumn is thought to be a convenient time for both parties to enter upon the negotiations which Mr. Taft is pledged to initiate. Washington believes that a basis of reciprocity might be logically found in low duties on American manufactures entering Canada and low duties on Canadian agricultural and natural products entering the United States, but it is recognized that the Dominion Government might be unable to lower their manufacturing schedules. There may also be difficulties on the southern side of the border arising out of the conflicting interests of the Middle West and of New England.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er MAI 1910.

I.—Segur et ses Memoires, par le vicomte Eugene-M-lchior de-Vogue.

II.—Le Meilleur amour, premiere partie, par M Louis Delzons.

III.—Bome Dans la Culture Moderne, par M Guglielmo Ferrero.

IV.—Le Roman Francais.—IV. L'Homme de Qualite et L'Aventurier : Gil Blas. par Victor Cherbuliez.

V.—La Chambre Lords Dans le Passe et Dans L'Avenir, par M. Augustin Filon.

VI.—L'Enchantement de la Mer Morte.—I. Jericho par M. Louis Bertrand.

VII.—Chaplet la Renaissance de la Ceramique—Au Pavillon de Marsan, par M Robert de la Sizeranne.

VIII.—Le Roman D'Amour de M Ingres, D'Apres des Documes Inedits, premiere partie, par M Henry Lapauze

IX.—Le Transformation de la Chine—L'Evolution des idees Chinoises—L'Avenir des Reformes, par M Bouire

X.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M Francis Chagnaus, de Academie francaise

XI—Bulletin Bibliographique.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 14th May, 1910.

THE RISKS OF AVIATORS.

MANY people rejoice to see the developments that have marked the pursuit of the science of aviation in the last two years, and view without any misgiving the increase in the number of expert aeronauts. Others deplore the multiplication of fatal accidents, although these painful incidents seem only to whet the desire of men for more daring flights. There are still others who hold a more conservative opinion on the airy hobbies of their enterprising fellow-creatures and their fears become greater every day and even seek expression in the Press. Some moderate home-keeping souls ask for special legislation to protect their hearths and homes, or at least their roof-trees and gardens, from the dangers of invasion by aeronauts and their paraphernalia. Others are even more impatient of the practice of flying and are wildly choleric on the subject. Of such is Mr. Devey who wrote in a perfect fury to the *Times*, to protest that so far from extending a welcome, or even a helping hand, to any stray aviator who might drop on his roof at any time, he will affix spikes with long, strong prongs, to his chimneys and will have "Danger" printed large on the flattest part of his roof to warn such trespassers of the risks they run in selecting his house to land on. Should any of these wandering folk descend in his garden, they will meet with quite as little compassion or hospitality, for he means to hand them over forthwith to the police, and if his trees or shrubs are damaged the aeroplaners will be sued for the cost thereof. There are dangers enough ahead to satisfy the most daring aviator and he would be well-advised to decline the extra risk of flying anywhere near Torquay where Mr. Devey lives. But the nervousness of this gentleman, though it is crudely and even maliciously expressed, is not entirely without cause, if the size and number of airships building and to be built, goes on expending at the present rate. Count Zeppelin, in spite of sundry mishaps to his fleet, is actually having one made that will measure 984 feet in length. So huge a creation, if it were to subside on the roof of any modest home, would wreck it irretrievably, and as belief in the imminence of a German invasion by some element, water or air, is firmly held by most of the residents on the east and south coasts of England, Mr. Devey may be excused for brooding on some such unpleasant domiciliary visit until in his anger he proclaims his plans for the discomfiture of the visitors.

Another writer to the *Times*, M. A. Raenne, advocates the building of larger airships. Discussing the several disasters that have befallen the Zeppelin dirigibles, he attributes the accident to Zeppelin IV, in August 1908 and that to Zeppelin II in April this year, to similar causes. Violent storms in both instances tore the airships from their moorings. Had it been possible to bring the motors into play at once in either case he believes the vessels could have been saved. When Zeppelin II broke loose not one of the crew was on board to do this, and in 1908, though two men were carried away with Zeppelin IV, they did not attempt such a manœuvre but decided to let out gas in order to descend, but not letting out the gas uniformly, the vessel plunged bow first, absolutely into the earth, the unexhausted ballonets or gas-bags were torn by the shattered aluminium frame and this further escape of gas, meeting the atmospheric electricity, produced a fatal conflagration. M. Raenne supports his theory that, for safety, airships must be larger as well as stronger, by the dictum that "the greatest ocean-liner is the safest and most reliable." He shows that although the opinion of contemporary experts in the early years of the last century were adverse to this idea, and were as vigorously urged as was possible, the theory is to-day proved to be correct by the action of shipowners and passengers alike. The same principle, says this authority, applies to airships, and he quotes Simon Newcomb, the American astronomer, whose mathematical brain threshed out the question in reference to the steerable balloon. "Double its linear dimensions, make its walls twice as thick if you choose, and you will have eight times the cubical space and eight times the buoyant power. But you will require only four times the propelling power to drive it through the air at a given speed and therefore only four times the horse power in its engines." If that be so, and the vagaries of the atmosphere do not upset nice calculations, M. Raenne is consistent when he advises airship builders to "construct vessels of such dimensions and lifting capacity as will enable them to carry motors of sufficient power to drive through the heaviest storm and to remain for days in the air—where it belongs." That would be an ideal condition for aviators. But we know that even the boldest bird, with wing-feathers formed by nature for taking advantage of every change in the wind, and instinctively able to alter its course on the instant with every current, does not remain up aloft in heavy storms. It comes to earth to seek shelter until the worst is over. A bird, indeed, has only himself to think of, and does not carry passengers or race for prizes, but he prudently trims his course all the same and retires from battling with a wind two strong for him.

Dr. Hugo Eckener has been making an inquiry into the loss of Zeppelin II, on the part of the Zeppelin Works; and while accepting the official statement that no one was to blame, he condemns many points in the conduct of the flight. He thinks it was postponed needlessly, until the airship had to encounter storm dangers of a force impossible to forecast, that the officer in command had not experience of unusual conditions, and that the landing might have been safely deferred, for the airship could have remained another 20 hours in the air and have run less danger there in a storm than when moored. The spot chosen for anchorage, he believes, was too exposed and the airship when moored was given too much play. This last error he considers the immediate cause of the accident. He does not share the satisfaction expressed at the absence of any one on board at the critical moment. Dr. Eckener thinks that had there been a mechanic or steersman in the dirigible he could have started the propellers and directed the course of the airship until he found a sheltered place to land in. Clearly the modern aviator must not only be a practical engineer, he must be courageous and alert to a degree accorded to few. Sir Frederic Pollock, who deprecates the necessity for artificial defences, or the fierce measures which hasty persons, like Mr. Devey, propose against falling aviators, unintentional trespassers, reminds occupiers of houses and gardens that it is not likely that aeronauts would alight in such places for choice, the cost and trouble of such a descent would be far greater to themselves than to the owner. But he sees the necessity for having some legislation ready to meet these emergencies and hopes that an international board with administrative powers may be formed without delay. Then we should have laws and by-laws meeting every case, and housekeepers might rest easy. The temptation to aviators to enter the field grows stronger every day, for the prizes offered are numerous and large. The list for the remaining months of 1910 is a long one, the total running into seven figures in francs and reaching £175,625 sterling without counting £10,000 to be gained at the Lanark meeting. From April 30 to December 18, meetings at various places, among others at Tours, Palermo, Lyons, Bordeaux, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Verona, Buda-Pesth, Bournemouth, New York and Marseilles, give prizes to this amount. At the Nice meeting over 200,000 francs were divided among the successful aviators, the first prize going to M. Effimoff, the second to M. Latham. Mr. C. S. Rolls made a world's record by flying 50 miles over the sea at Nice using a British built Wright machine. Nevertheless we are still very far from having full command of the air.

LORD KITCHENER. THE brief paragraph in reference to Lord Kitchener which Reuter cabled yesterday is very suggestive. That such an influential organ of the Unionist Party as the *Daily Telegraph*, should take up the question of Lord Kitchener's employment indicates the possibility that it is one which the Unionists are prepared to agitate in earnest. By so doing they would certainly increase their popularity in the country to a large extent. Lord Kitchener has always been a distinct idol of the British people, and where the man in the street would like to see him is at the head of the War Office. However he would no doubt be well content to see Lord Kitchener engaged in preparing a report upon the organisation of the Home military forces. That Mr. Haldane has done much genuine and carefully considered work for the consolidation and co-ordination of the Army is now generally recognised, but there is a shrewd suspicion that the best possible is not being made of his scheme by the men into whose hands its shaping has been entrusted. There cannot be any doubt that the opinion of such an essentially practical soldier as Lord Kitchener upon the present condition of the Army, would be of the greatest value to the State. If the Unionist Party will pledge themselves to delegate the task to Lord Kitchener, they will unmeasurably increase their popularity at the polls. The General Election will now, of course, be delayed, but it cannot be delayed for so very long, and if the Unionists have the courage to promise what the present administration have so obviously feared to do—to put the greatest military organiser of the age in a position from which his ability can be used for the benefit of the Army as a whole, the reward of office will not be long delayed. The former part of the telegram is not so easy to understand, until at least a more amplified version of the *Telegraph's* article is available. The crisis, which the King will soon have to face, if the efforts of the parties to compromise should fail, is one which is essentially political, which belongs to a sphere from which Lord Kitchener has carefully excluded himself, and if it is in regard to this the *Telegraph* suggests that the King will need a right-hand man, we do not know that they have suggested the most suitable. At all events the services of his official advisers are always at the disposal of the King, and to suggest, that at this moment more than at any other is Lord Kitchener required for His Majesty's assistance, is a poor compliment to the newly-acceded monarch as well as to his present advisers and their probable successors.

THE LATE SIR GERALD FITZGERALD. THE late Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, who has just died in his seventieth year, began his career more than forty years ago in this city, as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. The Governor at that time was his father, Sir William Seymour Fitzgerald, and he was Private Secretary throughout his rule of five years from 1867 to 1872. Shortly after his return from Bombay, he was appointed by the Conservatives, when they came into power after the well-known general election of the beginning of 1874, to the important post of Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India. In this office, which he held for nearly a generation, he came into personal contact with the Indian princes and nobles who visited England, acting as their host and director. He resigned this post in 1901 having attained the age of sixty and having served under eight Secretaries of State including such men as the late Lord Salisbury, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord George Hamilton. His grandfather had been himself Secretary of State for India, or as he was then called, President of the Board of Control, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, who controlled the affairs of this country from the India House during the eventful period of the latter part of the disastrous First Afghan War. Lord Fitzgerald became Secretary for India in 1841, the year the late Sir Gerald, his grandson, was born, and died in this office in 1843 when he was succeeded by the late Marquis of Ripon's father. This Lord Fitzgerald was a well known politician of his time as well as a good diplomatist. In the latter capacity he was entrusted with an important mission to the court of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, to persuade him to repay to England heavy loans advanced during the war with Napoleon, one of whose greatest Marshals he had been before he deserted his former chief and joined the Holy Alliance. He also was a trusted friend of the great Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, in whose cabinets he was several times a member. His son, Sir William Seymour Fitzgerald, the father of the late Sir Gerald, was also an English politician of some note in mid-Victorian days, and had been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Malmesbury before he came out to Bombay in 1867 to succeed Sir Sir Bartle Frere as our Governor. The chief events of his rule in Bombay were the Abyssinian War in which the Bombay Army under our then Commander-in-Chief Lord Napier of Magdala took the chief part, and the visit to India of the first Prince of the Royal Family, the late Duke of Edinburgh. After his Governorship of Bombay he became the Chief Commissioner of Charities in England, and died in 1885 at the age of sixty-seven. Several of his sons and nephews and grandsons have served or are serving in India in various capacities in the Army and the political service. The late Sir Gerald Fitzgerald was succeeded in 1901 at the India Office as Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State by Sir Curzon Wyllie, whose sad death last year is still fresh in people's minds.

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF ARMS. IN the present state of Indian politics, with fresh symptoms ever appearing of the extent to which anarchical ideas have spread, it not only behoves the authorities to be strictly vigilant in enforcing the provisions of the Arms Act, but every European and every loyal Indian who is permitted to have the charge of weapons, should be doubly careful that there is no possibility of their straying into wrong hands. We believe the authorities are doing all that is necessary, but private individuals are frequently guilty of gross carelessness. Such an instance comes from Calcutta, where a firm of gunsmiths the other day allowed a mistry in their service to take home a revolver for the purpose of cleaning it. The mistry went home in a tram car, left the revolver on the seat, and naturally it disappeared. In this case not only should the mistry himself be visited with a severe penalty, but a strong censure on the employers might serve as a reminder to them and others of their calling that such carelessness may gravely endanger their licenses. Their offence becomes the more serious in the light of recent telegrams from Calcutta, from which it appears that an extensive traffic in arms is suspected to have its centre in that city. The discovery reported the other day of two guns concealed in an ordinary postal packet despatched from the Bareilly district to the city adds emphasis, if any be necessary, to the danger.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta" with the China and Australian Mails in expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 15th instant.

THE transfer of twelve new locomotives to the Nagda-Muttra State Railway from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is sanctioned.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Richards leaves Allahabad next week to go home by the mail steamer of the 21st on two months' leave in conjunction with the annual summer vacation.

NEGOTIATIONS that have been proceeding between Mr. Harkissen Lal and Government regarding the construction of a line from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur have fallen through. Mr. Harkissen Lal having withdrawn his proposals. The line will shortly be taken in hand by the North Western Railway and built as part of that system.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THE most popular Englishman as Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., described His Majesty, the other day, and the strongest Englishman, as many consider Lord Kitchener, arrived in London on Wednesday and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that we have all been holding our leadership a little higher ever since. Why that should be so it is scarcely necessary to say. When the "Oceanic" reached Plymouth she was boarded by a small army of Pressmen, but, although Lord Kitchener was amiability itself they did not extract much from him although some of them stuck to the boat until she reached her final destination—Southampton. One thing, however, of interest, they did induce him to say. I allude to his explanation respecting the exclusion of Canada from his itinerary—an exclusion that has caused comment on both sides of the Atlantic. He is sorry, he says, that he could not visit the Dominion and the reason he could not visit it was want of time. He felt that it would have been a poor compliment to Canada to have passed through in such a hurried way. We must accept his reason, but nevertheless it seems a pity that he could not have continued his journey to Ottawa when he was so close to the Canadian capital. Although like all really great men outside politics and some—a very few—great men in politics, Lord Kitchener has a contempt for the arts of self-advertisement, and is the despair of interviewers, the Press has made an enormous amount of copy out of his homecoming almost as much as they have made out of the splendid success of the French aviator, M. Paulhan, and the scarcely less meritorious performances of his sportsmanlike rival, Mr. Grahame-White. Almost every paper has in addition to other matter about our only General as he would have been called in the eighties a column or more of gossip, some of which must be described as decidedly legendary and will probably amuse the subject of theirs if he ever reads the paper, and I expect every day to see it stated that he never indulges in this habit! But one of the stories which Mr. William Maxwell tells in the "Daily Mail" must be accepted as true, not only because of its probability, but, because, it is vouched for by the teller. Mr. Maxwell writes:—"I remember hearing him in India, when someone complained of the malicious and false reports of the habits of a great personage, say without a quaver: 'What does it matter? Why, they say even worse things about me.' *A propos*, it is said and I believe correctly that on Lord Curzon being told by Lord Kitchener—this was before the quarrel—of a lying report about him, replied, "Why they will be saying next that I keep a harem!" But these things are amongst the penalties of greatness as Mr. Lloyd-George had reason to reflect some time ago and as one of even higher ministerial position has reason to reflect at the present time. The military corespondent with his usual lucidity deals at length with Lord Kitchener's work and attempts not unsuccessfully to place that work before the general public with the sharpness of line that as he says had previously been wanting. Says this able and fearless writer:—"The India Office, not wholly exempt from an Oriental leaning to secretiveness, has never deigned to explain either the purpose or the scope of the military reforms which Lord Kitchener has planned and carried out. Behind the veil of mystery which, sometimes fortunately, conceals from the British public the actions of all their servants east of Suez, we have seen dimly figures moving, but the action of the players has escaped precise definition, and there are probably not a dozen men in England who could give a clear and consecutive account of what Lord Kitchener has done in India and why he has done it." The *Times* in its leading article refers to another side of Lord Kitchener's character as evidenced by his Indian career. After referring to his military record in the Soudan, South Africa and India the leading journal observes:—"We are glad to think that, in spite of these achievements, the greatest English soldier still in active employ comes back to us essentially as a man of peace. His life has been passed in preparing for war, and sometimes in conducting it, but his voice has never been raised in favour of conflict where it could be avoided. There have probably been occasions during the past seven years when the temptation to terminate the indefinite character of British control over the combative tribes of the north-west frontier of India must have been very strong. Impetuous counsellors cannot have been wanting in an Army trained and held in readiness to take the field at any moment. Whatever may have been Lord Kitchener's own views on the larger questions of frontier policy, it is no secret that he gave a very reluctant acquiescence to the operations which were rendered necessary by the rising of the Zakka Khel and the Mohmands, the one minor campaign that occurred on the north-west frontier while he was Commander-in-Chief. He always kept a larger end in view. He knew that the defence of India was the most serious military problem of the Empire. He went to India determined to make its defensive forces strong to repress disturbance from within and assault from without. He has now finished his task—as he has always finished every task to which he has set his hand. He has done it thoroughly, and he has done it quietly." The man in the street is very much put out at the prospect of Lord Kitchener being once again "lost to view for any great length of time upon an Island and an ancient river." Rightly or wrongly it is felt not only by the man in the street but by better informed persons that the Mediterranean command, although it may include military control in Egypt and South Africa, is somewhat of an anti-climax.

THE VICEROYALTY.

As is only natural, the return of Lord Kitchener to England has caused the quidnuncs to mention him again as in the running for the Viceroyalty. Another shot is the Ear of Selborne, but I should say it is a rather poor shot, though he has been, it is true, a success in South Africa, and has earned the gratitude of the Liberal Government for working harmoniously with them in developing their policy. Mr. McKenna is also spoken of in some quarters. He is and always has been a favourite of Mr. Asquith. There are those who say that his rule at the Admiralty has been much on a level with that of Mr., now Viscount Gladstone at the Home Office. Q.E.D. But the palm must be awarded to the London correspondent of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, who writes:—"I hear on good authority that the Government are trying to induce Lord Macdonell to accept the Viceroyalty of India. As Sir Antony Macdonell he was, of course, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—the next post to the Viceroyalty, but his appointment to the higher office would be entirely without precedent, for no Civil Servant has ever yet become Viceroy. It is very doubtful, however, if Lord Macdonell will accept the post." One or two of the above statements will cause your readers to smile particularly the remark that no Civil Servant has ever yet become Viceroy. The London correspondent of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* has evidently never heard of one John Lawrence. The same correspondent says:—"The choice first fell on Lord Dudley, but he did not see his way to accept on account of the health of Lady Dudley, who has been far from well for some time." All this is very creditable as a beginning, but it is nothing to what we shall see now that we have entered upon a comparatively long Parliamentary recess affording more leisure for intelligent (more or less!) anticipation of events before they occur, to borrow Lord Curzon's celebrated and redundant expression.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

If Mrs. Leo Hunter has sorrowfully discovered that she cannot hope to exhibit Lord Kitchener to well-dressed mobs in her gilded saloons during the season which opened last Saturday with the first performance at the Royal Opera House, she is looking forward to the time of her life when Mr. Theodore Roosevelt reaches London. And not only is the arrival of the famous lion hunter of the United States being awaited eagerly by the feminine lion hunters of the United Kingdom, but it is no exaggeration to say that the ex-President's advent in London is being eagerly anticipated by all classes of the community and with far more eagerness than I can remember to have been shown by any similar event except perhaps the memorable visit of M. Loubet. There is a Universal desire that we should try to equal the reception he has had in Paris, though that will be a little difficult. In the first place we have no Academy—yes we have, but what an Academy! Compared with the famous Institute it is—well there is no comparison. But we have other ways of impressing illustrious strangers within our gates and these will be used to the full. As to Mr. Roosevelt's stay in the French capital it has been decidedly a case of "*veni, vidi, vici.*" Even Royalist and Clerical journals which at first were inclined to give Mr. Roosevelt the cold shoulder owing to that regrettable occurrence in Rome ended by seeking to appropriate him and his ideas. They were conquered by his stimulating address at the Sorbonne for which our neighbours across the Channel had been prepared by a work which all who have not already done so should read. I mean M. Henry Bordeaux's novel, "*La Peur de Vivre*," which has had an extraordinary success in France and which I believe was to some extent, at all events, inspired by one of Mr. Roosevelt's American speeches in favour of certain homely virtues. Of all the brilliant "functions" which Mr. Roosevelt attended in Paris perhaps the one he enjoyed most was that got up in his honour by the Municipal Council. Here the speechifying was entirely on the lines of his Sorbonne oration. "They little know Paris," said for example M. Lepine, the popular Prefect of Police, "who think that it is sceptical and frivolous. Never doubt that the fire still burns under the ashes. The soul of the people is in love with the ideal as in the great days of our history. If art and all forms of beauty are honoured among us it is still moral beauty to which we are most sensitive." Mr. Roosevelt in his reply observed that many Americans—he might have added and nearly all Englishmen—visit Paris for pleasure, but Paris is something quite different. It is the city of work and of science; its industries are unrivalled and its school of fine arts is for Americans the *bois sacre* whither they repair to hear the voice of the Muses.

ANGLO-INDIAN REUNIONS.

The annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service which takes place at the Trocaders' Restaurant on the 9th of June should be particularly intresting—I had almost said piquant, for Lord Curzon of Kedleston is to be the guest of the evening and Sir William Lee-Warner is to take the chair. If only Lord Kitchener and Lord Midleton could be included in the party what an extremely happy family it would be! For the special benefit of the fair sex there will, as usual, be a party in the Royal Botanic Gardens which, I am glad to say, seem to have entered upon more prosperous days and this will take place on the 13th of June. Given fine weather there is no more enjoyable gathering in the London season than this garden party and it is always looked forward to by hundreds of people who have no other similar opportunity of meeting old Indian friends. By the way, the Indian Civil Service is one of the few professions to which the ladies have so far made no claim to enter and although we need not be surprised at anything in these days I fancy it will be some time before there is a lady member of Council in Bombay. There have, I believe, been old women in that Council—in remote times, but, of course, that is another thing. Other dates fixed for dinners of the Indian services are as follow:—June 3, Hyderabad Contingent; June 7, Indian Political Service; June 8, Punjab Frontier Force.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Is there to be a new development of the feminist discontent? It rather looks like it if we may judge from the following advertisement which has appeared in the Agony column of the *Times*:—

RELIGION.—All interested in the FOUNDING of a WOMAN'S CHURCH are invited to COMMUNICATE. Funds wanted to train women to preach "Divine Love" and to Sing "Hosannahs to the Lord" also for Secretarial Work, Organising, &c.—Address, &c.

Apropos the militant suffragists continue to be surprisingly inactive and they have not put in an appearance so far as I am aware at the pending by-elections. What does it mean? We must "wait and see."

The P. and O. Company announce in their April circular that the autumn service to Bombay will again be supplied by steamers of the "Persia" and "Mantua" classes. "A considerable amount of accommodation in these steamers has," it is added, "already been engaged and there are indications that India and Ceylon as objectives for those deserving to winter out of Europe are receiving year by year an increasing amount of attention." So far so good, but one would like to hear of more members of Parliament visiting India, especially if they would consent to make the tour with open minds and not as I fear is sometimes the case with preconceived notions. Cheap sneers at globe-trotters may perhaps have something to do with the fact that so few of our legislators avail themselves of the present facilities for studying Indian problems on the spot. *Verbum sat sapienti.* Groups of continental deputies come to England from time to time to make themselves personally acquainted with our institutions. Could not some one organise a group of British M. P.'s and peers for the matter of that to visit our Eastern Empire? I make a present of the suggestion to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

THE death has taken place in London at the age of forty-four, of Major C. W. H. Symonds, of the Survey Department of India. He obtained a commission in the Wilts Regiment in 1886 and joined the Indian Staff Corps in 1888, while in 1892 he was appointed to the Survey of India. He reached the rank of major in 1904.

THE LATE KING'S LYING-IN-STATE.

PREPARATIONS AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Position of the Duke of Connaught.

REGENCY BILL POSSIBLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

South Africa and Canada are each clamouring for the Duke of Connaught, the former to replace King George at the opening of the Union Parliament, and the latter as the successor to Earl Grey, which, it is understood, was the wish of King Edward.

It is possible that both will be disappointed, as a Regency Bill is anticipated, appointing the Duke of Connaught, as Regent, in the event of Edward, Duke of Cornwall, acceding to the Throne during his minority, and this might prevent the Duke of Connaught leaving the country. Moreover except Prince Arthur of Connaught, there is nobody available of sufficient rank to represent King George at the ceremonies, which His Majesty is unable to attend personally.

Carpenters are erecting a low platform in Westminster Hall, from which the catafalque will rise by two steps to a height of seven feet. It will be draped with a purple pall, the same as that used at the death of Queen Victoria. The only decorations in the Hall will be purple drapings. The Queen-Mother Alexandra, Queen Mary and all the foreign Sovereigns then in London will participate in the procession at the removal of the body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, and in the subsequent service there.

The King of Denmark has arrived in London. King George met him at the station.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Gazette" states it is not desired nor expected that the public will appear in deep mourning after the 17th of June, but they should appear in half-mourning till the 29th of July.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The guard during the lying-in-state will be composed of Gentlemen-at-arms, Yeomen of the Guard, Officers of the Guards and the King's Indian Orderlies.

Mourning services are being arranged in the churches and synagogues throughout the country for the 20th of May.

Some of the railways will run their traffic as on Sundays. The London County Council has ordered the tram service to remain at a standstill for fifteen minutes during the funeral service as a mark of homage.

LATER.

It is expected that India will be represented at the King's funeral by twenty British Officers of the Indian Army, the King's Indian Orderlies, the Maharajahs of Holkar and Bharatpur and the Aga Khan.

The Parsees are convening a meeting to adopt resolutions of condolence and congratulations to King George.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Messrs. Ameer Ali and Gupta are also arranging to express the sentiments of the Indian Communities.

At a Jewish memorial service in Mile End the congregation of four thousand were moved to tears when the Chief Rabbi paid the tribute to King Edward as the best friend of the Jews for the last two thousand years. He mentioned the recent expulsion of the Jews from Kieff and said, "We telegraphed to King Edward at Biarritz and the expulsion was suspended."

The papers approve the modifying of the Accession Declaration, but Protestant Associations are raising an agitation. The *Catholic Tablet* says :—"The Catholics of the Empire will not be content with the mere excision of the last lines. Though softening the grossness of the outrage it leaves the heart of the grievance untouched, because the King is still forced to deny the most sacred doctrine of the Faith."

OFFICIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

AT BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

We have received the following notification from the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and acting Archdeacon, Bombay :—

The Memorial Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral will be held on the day of Funeral of the late King Emperor.

Application for tickets of admission to the Cathedral for this service should be sent in writing to the Senior Presidency Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.

The Cathedral will be open to non-ticket holders ten minutes before the service begins.

MOFUSSIL MESSAGES.

AHMEDABAD.

A correspondent writes :—A largely attended and influential meeting of the Parsi Anjuman of this city was held on the 8th instant under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Furdoonji Cooverji Taraporewalla C. I. E. B.A., to condole with the Royal Family and His Gracious Majesty King George V.

Then the chairman K. B. Taraporewalla made a touching speech referring to the high and noble qualities of His late Majesty.

A resolution was passed that the Parsi community of Ahmedabad beg to express their deep sorrow at the extremely sad and expected demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, and to tender their heart-felt condolence to H. M. the Queen Empress, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family.

The president was requested to communicate the resolution to H. E. Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held here in the Premshoy Hall the 13th Instant to express their sorrow and sympathy at the sudden demise of our beloved Emperor Edward VII.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Collector, was presided and the following resolutions were adopted :—

"That we the citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled express their deep sorrow at the mournful loss this city in common with the whole Empire has sustained by the death on Friday last of our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII. Grateful for the many blessings of his beneficent rule, we lament to-day with burdened hearts our own and the nation's sore bereavement. To the widowed Queen Alexandra, to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George V, and to the other members of the Royal Family, we most respectfully beg to tender the dutiful and loyal expression of our profound sympathy with them in their unspeakable sorrow, and we earnestly unite in the prayer that the God of all may comfort them abundantly.

"That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to forward a copy of the resolution now adopted to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and request him to be so kind as to communicate the same to the members of the Royal Family."

IGATPURI.

A large public meeting attended by Europeans and Natives, of all positions, castes and creeds in this station was held in the Municipal Office at 5 P. M. on the evening of the 12th May, to express their feelings of profound sorrow and grief at the demise of His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, under the Presidentship of Mr. T. Fraser, C. E., District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, at which the following resolutions were passed :—

1. Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. P. R. Kapadia, that : "This meeting desires to express its profound sorrow at the loss which the Empire has sustained by the unexpected death of His Illustrious Majesty the King Emperor, who, during his beneficent reign of nine years, devoted himself entirely to the cause of advancing the welfare and prosperity of his subjects in all parts of the vast British Empire and endeared himself to every person, high and low in India by his warm sympathy and anxious care for the peace, happiness and security of the people of India of all castes and creeds."

The resolution was passed unanimously, the whole meeting standing solemnly and the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers playing the "Dead March in Saul."

2. Proposed by Mr. M. Connell and seconded by Mr. G. H. Brahme that : "The meeting requests the chairman to communicate to the proper authorities, through the Collector of the District, this expression of its deep sorrow and its most respectful and sincere sympathy in the bereavement suffered by Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King-Emperor George V, Queen Mary and the other members of the Royal Family."—Passed unanimously.

SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 12.

A public meeting of the entire body of Surat citizens, assembled in the Naginchand Institute Hall at the invitation of heads of communities. Sardar Davar Modi of the Parsis, Sardar Ali Idroz of Mahomedans and Nargarseth of Hindus, to express grief at the demise of the King Emperor. The Collector, Mr. Anderson, presided, and most feeling speeches were made by the leading gentlemen, and by the Collector who spoke for more than half an hour, dwelling most forcibly upon the foundations of loyalty and impressively enjoining it upon the audience. Unanimous resolutions were passed asking the Collector to convey the City's grief through the proper channel of H. E. the Governor to the foot of the Throne and to the Imperial Family. All were visibly affected, and after passing the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the Collector, dispersed in solemn silence which was more expressive than words.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

There will be a State memorial service in All Saints Cathedral on the day of the Royal funeral at 7-30 a. m. To this service, all denominations and creeds are invited but the heads of Civil Departments and Military Units desire to make it distinctly known that attendance is entirely voluntary. Seats will be reserved for all Officials, Military and Civil, but O. C. Regiments and Military Units and all the heads of departments should inform the Chaplain by letter as soon as possible how many seats they will require and for whom. Private individuals should also inform the Chaplain in writing as to how many seats they require, stating the names of those for whom they are required. Full ceremonial dress will be worn.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has received telegrams expressing grief at the death of King Edward and sympathy with the Royal Family not only from residents of British territory but also from the Chiefs and tribes beyond the administrative border including Afridis, Mohmands, Orakzais, Mahsuds, Wazirs and people of Tochi.

A public meeting of the residents of Allahabad city district was held to-day at 5-30 p. m. to give public expression to their profound universal grief at the lamented death of the King-Emperor. Sir John Stanley Chief Justice Allahabad High Court Presided. The attendance was large and representative. A resolution expressing grief and condoling with His Majesty King George, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and members of the Royal family was proposed by Mr. Wallach seconded by Hon. Pandit Sundarlal Hon. Abdul Majid, moved the resolution in the Vernacular. Hon, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya seconded it. The resolution was carried in silence, the whole audience standing. Every one was visibly moved. The scene was worthy of the occasion.

PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MAY 13.

A grand and representative public meeting of the Mahomedan Community of Palanpur was held today in the Juma Masjid to express their sense of deep sorrow at the sudden and sad demise of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII. Universal sorrow was depicted on the face of all present owing to the irreparable loss the world and especially the British Empire has sustained. The resolutions were passed to telegraph their profound sorrow to His Excellency the Governor and convey the same to the Royal Family. Prayers were offered to the Almighty to give peace to the soul of the departed King-Emperor.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening a vote of condolence with the King and the Royal family was passed.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held on the 17th instant at the Banqueting Hall for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression to the deep sympathy felt with the Royal Family in the irreparable loss which the Empire has sustained in the death of his Majesty King Edward.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick will come into Madras from Ootacamund to preside at the public meeting of the citizens called for on the 17.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

A public meeting of Poona Parsi community was held this evening Sardar Kaikobad Dastur, high priest, presiding. Resolutions of condolence with the members of the Royal Family were passed and proposed to submit the same through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 13.

On Proclamation Day all the shops and offices were closed. Resolutions of condolence from the Secunderabad Trades Association, and residents of Bolarum through General Rimington; from the members of the Albert Reading Room and Library, through Mr. Ruthnaswamy, the Vice-President, were forwarded to the Residency. A large gathering witnessed the Proclamation at the Hyderabad Residency, yesterday, including all the military officers, General Rimington, General du Keary, Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, Minister, Colonel Sir Afzurul-Mulk, Commanding the Nizam's Regular Forces, all the Hyderabad nobility, many civilians and ladies. Owing to the slight indisposition of the Resident the Proclamation was read by the First Assistant, R. I. R., Mr. Glancy. A brilliant spectacle was witnessed. The Cheshires' Band played the National Anthem, the flag was hoisted to the mast head after the Proclamation, General Rimington called for three cheers for the King. The Cheshire Regiment provided the Guard of Honour with the Band and King's Colours and then also paraded sections of Horse and Field Artillery, the 13th Hussars, Ammunition Columns, the 83rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, detachment of the Sherwood Foresters, the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, the 61st Prince of Wales' Own Pioneers, the 86th Carnatic, the 109th Infantry, 95th Russell's and the 96th Berar Infantries and the 1st Brahmans. Many soldiers were overcome by the intense heat.

(For other Mofussil Messages see on page 8)

LORD KITCHENER.

"Needed as the King's Right Hand."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Lord Kitchener is needed at home as the right hand of the King. His expatriation to Malta is impossible. It suggests that Lord Kitchener should be commissioned to examine and report on the Army problem at home, as he has done in Australia and New Zealand.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Turkey Asks for Definite Note from the Powers.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Advices from Constantinople report that the Council of Ministers, regarding the reply of the Powers on the subject of Crete as inadequate and vague, has requested the Powers to state their intentions in face of this fresh violation of Turkey's rights.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 12.

King George has telegraphed his great concern at the Whitehaven colliery disaster.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The hope of saving the entombed men at Whitehaven has been abandoned and the colliery is being bricked up.

NEW U. S. BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The battleship "Florida," of 23,000 tons, has been launched at New York.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The death is announced of Sir William Huggins.

[Sir Wm. Huggins, K. C. B., was the well-known astronomer on whom was conferred the Order of Merit in 1902. He was born in 1824 and was educated at the City of London School and by private teachers. In 1856 he built a private observatory at Tulse Hill and has devoted himself to the development of spectroscopic astronomy. He has been Reide Lecturer, 1869; President, Royal Astronomical Society, 1876-8; President, British Association for Advancement of Science, 1891; President, Royal Society, 1900-5. He received a Royal medal, the Rumford and the Copley medals from the Royal Society, two medals of the Royal Astronomical Society, several prizes from the Academic of France and other Societies. He was the author of two large works and many original papers on astronomical subjects.]

TERRIFIC GALE IN BENGAL.

Houses Blown Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A most violent storm in the shape of a tornado passed over Krishnapur, Kalipur, Gauripur, Golapur and other neighbouring villages at Mymensingh on Wednesday night about 3 a.m. It blew terribly for half an hour; many tin-houses were levelled to the ground and big trees were uprooted; some houses were thrown from one village to another, telegraph posts were broken down, and some people were seriously injured by the fall of their dwellings.

A steamer which plies between Sylhet and Mrakuli was lately overtaken; the iron roof of the deck house was blown away. The vessel had a list to one side and through fear of its capsizing, two passengers jumped over board The dead body of one of them has been discovered, no clue of the other man has been received as yet.

RAIDS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Broad Daylight Robbery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, MAY 13.

Raiders are re-appearing along the Jellala bad-Kabul Road. A party of travellers was attacked on May 5th, and robbed in broad daylight. They carried away a couple of Hindus, including a married woman and cash and ornaments worth several thousands. The Amir had to adopt stringent measures against the raiders last year, and the same precautionary measures may be necessary this year to keep open the Jellalabad-Kabul Road.

LAHORE, MAY 13.

On 1st May a gang of Mahsuds lifted nearly one hundred Powida's camels from near Zarmelaur in Jumal. A pursuit party turned out, but failed to recover the camels. A party of Militia subsequently came up with the raiders and a sharp fight followed. The gang sustained the loss of one man killed and several wounded.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION AT CALCUTTA.

Severe Strictures on the Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The Second Presidency Magistrate passed severe strictures in disposing of a tramway prosecution instances of which have lately become frequent. A Marwari was charged with refusing to pay his tram fare. He stated that he asked for a 6 pice ticket, but as the conductor had already punched a 4 pice ticket, the conductor insisted upon his taking it. He declined, and was then taken to the thana; he states that he had upon him over two hundred rupees, but though he offered to deposit the whole sum he was detained in hajat. The accused's statement was corroborated by independent witnesses.

The Magistsate disbelieved the prosecution and observed, "I consider it an absolute tramway scandal. There is no doubt that the case has been instituted maliciously, and the sooner the Company puts a stop to it the better. The keeping of the defendant in hajat was absolutely disgraceful." The Magistrate not only acquitted the accused, but ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 20 to the accused.

CHARGE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

Extradition Granted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

A decree of extradition has been granted against Savarkar. Leave to appeal to the High Court has been granted.

At Bow-street, on April 23rd, before Sir Albert de Rutzen, Vinayak Savarkar, 24, an Indian student, was charged, on remand, with sedition and abetment of murder in India.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin (instructed by Mr. William Lewis, of the Treasury), appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Arthur Powell, K. C., and Mr. J. M. Parikh (instructed by Mr. Reginald Vaughan) defended.

Mr. Bodkin said the proceedings were taken at the request of the Indian Government, and he proposed to draw attention to the charges upon which it was asked that the accused should be sent out to India for trial, and to the section of the Indian penal code which dealt with the alleged offences. It was very desirable that some parts of the depositions should not be read, and it was therefore proposed merely to refer the magistrate to the passages upon which the prosecution relied.

Mr. Powell: I am quite of that opinion. There is a large mass of paper here, and it is not desirable to go into the whole of it.

Mr. Bodkin remarked that it was not usual to read the evidence in such cases. He might, however, say that should there be any passages in the documents which were difficult to understand, but which to the ears of his Majesty's subjects in India might have very great significance, Superintendent Power, of the Bombay District Police, was present, and prepared to give skilled evidence as to the meaning of the expressions and allusions which were alleged to have a seditious support. Proceeding he said the warrant for Savarkar's arrest was issued by Mr. Montgomerie, a magistrate of the first class for the Nasik district in the Bombay Presidency, on Feb. 8, and it recited that the accused was charged with five different offences, which were dealt with by six sections of the Indian penal code, and which undoubtedly came within the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The first offence was under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided that whoever waged or abetted the waging of war against the King should be punished by death or transportation for life, and should forfeit all his property. This was very nearly, but not quite, equivalent to the offence of treason in this country, and the word war did not necessarily mean war in the ordinary sense, but any overt act of treason done with a view to subvert the Government.

TRANSPORTATION PENALTY.

The second charge was made under Section 121a, which enacted that "Whoever within or without British India conspires to commit any offence punishable under Secton 121, or to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, or conspires to overawe by means of criminal force the Government of India or any local Government shall be punished by transportation for life or any shorter term."

The third charge made against the prisoner, under Section 122, was that of collecting arms with intent to wage war against the King, and it was obvious that evidence of the collection of arms would also be pregnant evidence of either conspiring to wage war or the act of abetting the waging of war. Then there was a charge under Section 124A, which read: "Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs, by any visible representation or otherwise brings or attempts to bring hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards his Majesty and the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished, &c." Disaffection was defined as including disloyalty and all feelings of enmity, and the section represented the English law of sedition or seditious libel. The fifth charge against the accused was that of abetment of murder.

Prisoner seemed to have been in England since about May or June, 1906, and recently he had been over to Paris, and he was on his way back from France when he was arrested. There would be mention in the papers of three brothers—Ganesh Savarkar, Narayen Savarkar, and the accused—whose doings became relevant to this matter, and it would be shown that in a large number of seditious speeches the prisoner showed great hostility to the Government of India, and by violent means was exalting people in India to acts of violence for the purpose of subverting the Government. Those speeches seemed to have been made in the town of Nasik, which had from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants and was to a large extent a centre of religious interest amongst the natives of India, it being on a river which was regarded with great veneration, called the Godavery river. Most of the inhabitants were Brahmins, and many of the speeches were uttered to assemblages of Brahmins.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

The first document in the case set out various facts regarding the accused, and mentioned a secret society the Mithra Mela, which had for its main object the subversion of the British Government in India. The prisoner and Ganesh Savarkar were the original founders of it. The prisoner was said to have made various speeches in Nasik in the early part of 1906. The name of Krishnavarma, now in Paris, was mentioned, and it occurred in many places later on in the papers. The next document was the deposition of James Adolphus Guider, a superintendent of police, who gave a short recital of certain facts. On Dec. 21, 1909, Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, was murdered, and during the investigation of the case, the accused persons made various disclosures, altogether forty-seven persons were arrested, mostly Brahmins. Savarkar was also a Brahmin. The depositions of other witnesses comprised transcripts of reports and speeches made by the prisoner in front of a temple to bodies of 300 or 400 people, mostly Brahmins.

Mr. Bodkin drew attention to various passages in these speeches, including references to the Swadeshi movement for boycotting foreign goods. A description was given of the effect the speeches had on the audience, who raised cries of "Victory." On one occasion Savarkar said: Shed your blood; die for your country and obtain your kingdom. There does not appear to be any objection to your fighting with weapons." Another extract read: "When we have determined to overthrow the Government, we want weapons. Let us fight them with weapons. It means that we should preserve our religion and should do our business, which has gone into the hands of others." In a speech at Nasik in January, 1906, the prisoner said. "This is a revolution of the young men. The greyheads are too old to be of much use. The goddess requires a garland of freshbudding flowers."

GODDESS OF INDEPENDENCE.

In March, 1909, Ganesh Savarkar was under arrest, and a deponent named Joshi, a magistrate's clerk, went to search his house in company with Narayen, the third of the three brothers. Narayen went ostensibly to find a five-rupee note and a bottle of medicine, which were supposed to be hidden under the eaves. Joshi insisted upon a accompanying him, and he discovered a large number of documents, including letters written by the prisoner from India House in London, to his relatives. May the Goddess of Independence be pleased" was a common heading of many of the letters. In one of them, which was undated, the writer said. "An occurrence giving rise to considerable commotion has taken place here. Have no anxiety about me." In another he referred to the change which he said was taking place in the habits of those among whom he lived in London. Some of them had given up their usual pleasures, and were in the habit of spearing their bodies with ashes. There were also Books dealing with the poverty of the Indian people under British rule. Other witnesses whose depositions followed included two of the men recently executed for the murder of Mr. Jackson, a young student named Krishnaji Carve spoke as to the payment of money for arms which were afterwards given to Deshpande and another man, and were used for a certain purpose.

Mr. Bodkin had not concluded his remarks when the hearing was again adjourned.

SIR LAWRENGE JENKINS' ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, has recovered from his illness and attended Court yesterday.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS DEPORTEES.

Proposed Amendment of Indian Emigration Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 13.

Mr. Polak has received a private letter from Mr. Ghandhi regarding the 60 deportees who have recently arrived in India, Mr. Gandhi says :—"Never has a ship carried more precious human cargo. Each one of these brave resisters is a deserving fellow. Most of them are seasoned soldiers. They bear the scars of previous battles. There should be funds enough to house and feed them."

MADRAS, MAY 13.

Two of the Transvaal deportees have arrived here from Bombay. The following is the account given by one of them :—

"Subramanya Asari first went to Natal in 1900 to join his father who was a jeweller there for about twenty years. On the death of his father Subramanya Asari left his house and landed property in the hands of his solicitors in Natal and returned to India in 1902. In 1908 he again went to Natal and after being refused a license by Government to carry on grocer's business he set up as Commission Agent. Early this year hearing of his compatriots' trouble in the Transvaal he crossed over with a number of Indians to the Transvaal to help them in the struggle. Of these who went with him, nine were arrested in the Transvaal and deported to Natal. They re-crossed, were re-arrested and are now in the Transvaal Jail. Subramanya Asaria and two others refused to produce domiciliary papers and insisted on their right of entry into any British Colony under the Education test. They were, however, deported with seven others on the 24th March and on 27th idem were removed to Pretoria Jail from Johannesburg and kept there till 9th April pending deportation to India. On 10th April they were taken to Delagoa Bay in the custody of the Transvaal Police and were, so to speak, kicked over the frontier into Portuguese territory. The Portuguese Police who were ready in attendance arrested them and declined to let them go back to the Transvaal in spite of their persistent requests. They were kept in custody until the authorities were able to get a steamer to agree to take the Deportees to India, for several of the steamer Agents are said to have declined to take them out of deference to the feelings of their constituents in India. On 14th April as many as sixty Transvaal Indians were sent on board s.s. "Umholi" of the Natal direct line. After having been subjected, he alleged, to the most degrading and disgraceful treatment while in custody during the voyage to India the deportees were, it is alleged, put to much avoidable trouble and discomfort. Subramanya Asari said that they were brought as deck passengers and underwent very great inconvenience in the matter of their rations, the steamer Company having been allowed only £1 per head for food for the whole voyage of 22 days. One of the deportees fell ill on the journey and in regard to the treatment accorded to this man during his illness; the deportees have many grievances which they have put down in writing to the Government. The document is attested by 30 independent fellow passengers and handed over on their arrival at Bombay to the Secretary, Indian South African League. Subramania Asari said that the unfortunate man was kept for four days in a sort of lumber room and was afterwards removed to deck when he was laid on a plank in the open. He was not taken to hospital in the steamer but was kept on deck in the midst of most disagreeable surroundings. The man died within two days of Bombay. Another grievances that the deportees gave expression to was that the dead body was not taken to Bombay to be disposed of according to the rules of caste, but was buried at sea. The only favour shown to them, it is alleged, was that a photograph was allowed to be taken of the dead body. On the 10th instant 26 of the deportees who were born or domiciled in Natal and were strangers to India took steamer for Durban and four for East London. Of the remainder two have come to Madras, a few have gone to relations in North India, but all are said to be determined to go back to South Africa as soon as they have supplied themselves with funds for their return passage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

In strongly supporting proposed legislation to amend the Indian Emigration Act, the British Indian Association thus observes :—"The Committee are strongly of opinion that, in order to secure the much needed and long deferred amelioration in the condition of Indian settlers in some of the British Colonies in South Africa, it has now become absolutely necessary for the Government of India to arm themselves with powers of the kind proposed to be conferred upon them, especially as the absence of such powers has hitherto paralysed the efforts, which have so long and so persistently been made by the authorities in this country to bring relief and redress to those Indian subjects who have so long been the victims of intolerable oppression in some of the South African colonies, and who are entitled to look upon the Government of India as "their natural protectors" to quote the language of Lord Curzon."

ALLEGED ATTEMTTED WIFE'S MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Quite a sensation was caused at Barrackpore this morning when the news spread that Mr. Dees, the European Mill Inspector of Barrackpore, had attempted to take the life of his wife. The Police being informed they hurriedly came to the spot and found Dees standing at his door with a revolver in his hand threatening to shoot anybody who dared to cross the threshhold. He was arrested and is detained in the lock-up pending trial.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 13.

Babu Saratchandra Ghose, Senior, moved the Additional Magistrate for bail on behalf of Nripendra Chakrabarty, arrested in connection with the Barrah case. Inspector Mr. Majumdar opposed the application. Final orders will be passed on the 17th.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Two gardeners employed at Government House were arrested yesterday for stealing some tools belonging to Chinese carpenters who were engaged there in repair works.

AMALGAMATED ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

Proposed Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

A Finance Department Press communique states :—"Under the system now prevailing, administrative control of officers engaged in the audit of Public Works Accounts (including Railway Accounts) is vested in the Public Works Department.

"The Government of India has for some time had under consideration the proposal to transfer to the Finance Department the control of officers engaged in the Public Works and Railway Audit, and the suggestion received independent support in the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. It appeared to the Government of India that the amalgamation of audit under the Finance Department would effect some simplification in the preparation of accounts and in the issue of financial rulings while the existence of a combined Accounts Department would give officers a wider outlook and more varied experience of accounts and also by offering a large number of appointments for competition, at same time would attract a better class of recruits.

The main lines of the scheme have now been placed before the Secretary of State and accepted by him and the details necessary to give effect to his sanction are under discussion.

The chief features of the scheme are as follows :—The Comptroller and Auditor General will be in administrative charge of the amalgamated Accounts Service, the pos of Accountant General, Public Works Department, being abolished. Officers engaged in Railway audit will form a separate branch of the Department under an Accountant General, Railway Accounts. It is not possible to proceed at once to complete the amalgamation of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department with the Eorolled List of the Finance Department, but it is intended to carry this out as soon as it is feasible to do so. Meanwhile all recruitment for the combined service will be made through the ranks of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department. It is probable that the amalgamated Department will receive a new name in order to connote the extended scope of its duties."

CYCLONE AT MAHADEOPUR.

Obstruction of Railway Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A Gorukhpur telegram says :—A cyclone on the 5th instant capsized a mixed train of eleven passenger and fifteen goods vehicles, with two brake vans standing at Mahadeopur Ghat station, opposite Bhagalpur. Two passengers and the guard were slightly injured.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Colonel G. A. Harris, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, was taken ill suddenly at Darjeeling, whilst returning home from the Proclamation parade yesterday afternoon. He was conveyed to the Rockville Hotel in a rickshaw. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and the latest report is that he is better.

DARING DACOITIES.

River Police Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Two more daring cases of dacoity are reported from twenty-four Pergannas. In the first case the river police guards were murderously assaulted, and articles belonging to a merchant were looted. In the second case, eight shopkeepers of Diamond Harbour were the victims. A police enquiry is proceeding.

EXPLOSIVES STOLEN FROM A MINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A large quantity of dynamite, cartridges, detonators, fuses and coils were missed at the beginning of April last from the Government Mining Department, at Manbhum. Recently the police recovered the same from the house of a coolie employed under the Government Blasting Department at Jheri who is alleged to have made a confession and is awaiting trial at Purulia.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Crop telegrams for the week ending May 7th show no change in the agricultual prospects which continue bright.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India:—Slight rain during week parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar. Standing crops generally in good condition. Rabi harvesting in progress in West Khandesh, Baroda, Mahi Kantha. Threshing continues parts Sind, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, Baroda, Preparation of lands for next season general. Fodder supply generally adequate except parts Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar. Irrigation water adequate except parts East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Dharwar. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Kanara, risen Panch Mahals, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 43, Gujarat 17 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 40, Karnatak 32 to 39 per cent. less than normal.

FATAL FIRE AT NASIRABAD.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred early this week in the compound of the Hydraulic Press Co.'s factory at Nasirabad. The outbreak originated among some loose cotton which women were engaged cleaning by hand, and spread to a large number of bales and bags lying near. The fire spread with such rapidity that some of the workers were surrounded and three women lost their lives. The damage is assessed at Rs. 35,000 for the fully pressed bales and Rs. 22,000 loose cotton and in bags. Of the total loss only Rs. 17,000 was covered by insurance. Shortly after the outbreak the military were turned out and valuable service was rendered by the men of Ratiray's Sikhs.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

After an exciting race M. Paulhan won the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for a flight from London to Manchester on Thursday morning.—The third reading of the Budget Bill was carried in the House of Commons on Wednesday by 324 votes to 231.—Mr. Balfour, presiding at the annual meeting of the Primrose League on Tuesday, made a speech emphasizing the gravity of the political situation, and declaring that we are threatened with a revolution—The candidates for the Crewe election, Mr. W. S. B. McLaren (L.) and Mr. J. H. Welsford (U.), were nominated on Friday last. The poll is fixed for to-morrow.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Plymouth late on Tuesday night, landed on Wednesday, and received a warm welcome at Southampton and London.—An election petition against Sir Christopher Furness is now being heard at Hartlepool.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the Church House on Friday, emphasized that the real defence of Church and Constitution was to give the body of people a better knowledge of the history and the work of our great institutions.—Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury have met during the week.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, a railway conductor, of North Bay, Ontario, has been given the Albert Medal for conspicuous gallantry during the recent disaster near Webbwood, Ontario.—The Marconi Company inaugurated a transatlantic wireless service on Saturday last.—A statue of Dr. Johnson will be unveiled at St. Clement Danes Church in the Strand on May 7 by Princess Louise.—The Christie case has resulted in a verdict that negligence was shown by the defendants, but there is no proof that the plaintiff suffered any damages.—Captain F. E. Guest, M.P., has been awarded £100 damages from the "Daily Express" for libel.—The executors of the late Mr. G. W. Parker have sued Mr. Bottomley, M.P., for £25,116 alleged to be due for money lent and interest. The case is proceeding.—Mr. C. N. Nicholson, M.P., has been appointed Church Estates Commissioner.—There was a great fire in some Glasgow sawmills on Monday, and the damage is estimated at £60,000.—The opera season opened at Covent Garden on Saturday with a performance of "La Traviata."—The Cup Tie Final was played at the Crystal Palace between Newcastle United and Barnsley on Saturday, and resulted in a draw of one goal each. The match was replayed at Liverpool on Thursday.—The executives of the employes in the cotton trades dispute have decided against accepting the masters' proposal of a 5 per cent. reduction. The Federation of employers insists on the reduction, and a conference with the representatives of the operatives is being held next Monday.

The King, who appeared to be in excellent health, returned to London on Wednesday from Biarritz. His Majesty had a smooth crossing to Dover in his yacht Alexandra, the sun shinning brightly. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught were at Victoria Station to meet his Majesty. There were also present the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, Sir George Reid, and Sir Edward Henry, to whom the King spoke a few words. Crowds of people were assembled within the precincts of the station and cheered his Majesty as he drove to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the King was present at the performance of "Rigoletto" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. The King will go to Sandringham on Saturday for a week-end visit. Before going to Sandringham his Majesty will see Lord Kitchener, and it is understood that he will also receive Mr. Asquith in audience.

A grand banquet in honour of Queen Alexandra was given on Sunday night in the Palace at Corfu. The scene recalled the days of the British Protectorate, the spacious apartments of the Palace of St. Michael and St. George being once more enlivened by British uniforms. During the banquet King George, addressing a few graceful words of welcome to the illustrious visitor, drank the health of King Edward and the British Royal Family.

The King and Queen, through Lord Knollys have graciously informed the Council of the Festival of Empire that it will give them great pleasure to be present at the opening concert in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace on Tuesday afternoon, May 24. The Prince and Princess of Wales have already intimated their intention to be present.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia left Nairobi on Monday for Mombasa where on the following day, they embarked on the Gertrud Woermann.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Clarence House on Sunday evening from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met at the station by Mr. Eric Bonham.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the offer of the Cambridge Union to be made an honorary member of that society. He is not the first citizen of the United States to be thus honoured, for included in the small and distinguished list of honorary members of the Union is the name of Oliver Wendell Holmes. The last to be admitted was Lord Kitchener on his return from the Sudan campaign.

The King has granted a suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace to Lady Barry, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir H. D. Barry, formerly Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

The King will inspect three battalions of the Grenadier Guards in the grounds of Buckingham Palace on Monday, May 30.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Charles Norris Nicholson, M.P., to be Second Church Estates Commissioner in the place of the Right Hon. James Tomkinson, deceased.

The Earl of Rosebery will open the restored Auld Brig of Ayr on June 10.

Princess Christian distributed on Saturday at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, medallions and certificates to members of the local centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Earl of Aberdeen arr

New Zealand, is expected to take the title of Baron Ilsington, in the county of Devon.

Mr. Linley Sambourne is now so much recovered from his severe illness as to be able to take walking exercise, and it is hoped that with warmer weather he will be quite recovered shortly.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent the following letter to Mr. H. Payton, president of the West Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, in acknowledgment of the resolution passed at its last meeting, assuring him of continued gratitude and affection :—"Cannes Alpes Maritimes, April 22, 1910.—Dear Payton,—I am very much obliged for your letter and the enclosed copy of the resolution passed at the meeting in All Saints Ward. I greatly appreciate the kindness which has always been shown to me by my constituents and also the kindness which has led you to be the mouthpiece of their good wishes.—I remain, yours sincerely, J. Chamberlain."

Mr. James Sant, R. A., Painter in Ordinary to Queen Victoria, attained his 90th birthday on Saturday. Mr. Sant is slightly deaf, but has excellent health and is able to enjoy walking exercise. He still spends some hours daily at his easel.

With the object of raising funds for the British Girls' Patriotic League, Mrs. Charles Watney has arranged for a special matinee at the Court Theatre, Sloane-square, of Sunlight and Shadow, by R. C. Carton, on Tuesday, May 3 at 3 o'clock. It will be preceded at 2.30 by two patriotic songs. Miss Christine D'Almayne, of the Opera, Covent-garden, will sing, and a composition by Mr. Martin Shaw will be given for the first time and sung by Mr. Charles Copland. The objects of the British Girls' Patriotic League are to stimulate an interest in Imperial matters, to give girls an opportunity of serving their country as effectively and as earnestly as their brothers and fathers, to "show a way" to active patriotism. Tickets may be obtained at ordinary theatre prices from Mrs. Charles Watney, 13, Courtfield-road, S. W., the Court Theatre, and the Week End offices, 172, Fleet-street, E. C.

Viscount Wolmer, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Wolverton, Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, Mr. Rochefort Maguire, Colonel and Mrs. Coston-Jodrell, and Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. and Lady Fremantle arrived at Southampton on Saturday by the Kinfauns Castle from the Cape.

At the reception to Sir George and Lady Reid which is being given by the Royal Colonial Institute on June 1, music will be provided by the string band of the Royal Engineers, and several well-known Australian artists will sing.

Obituary.—Col. A. Murray, Col. D. A. Baby, Maj. C. W. H. Symonds, and M. B. Bjornson.—"Times."

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ARMY PAGEANT.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN was present on April 27 at a meeting in the Westminster Town Hall of the committee and the others interested in the Army Pageant. Lord Cheylesmore presided and among those present were Lords Roberts, Sir Edward Ward, Mr F. R. Benson (master of the Pageant), Bishop Taylor Smith, Mr. Mackworth Praed and Major A. Tudor Craig (hon. secretary).

Lord Roberts expressed the hope that the pageant would bring before the people of this country the duty which they owed to our soldiers and our sailors. For some extraordinary reason the country looked upon soldiers in two ways. During war the soldier was everything; they could not do enough for him. But the moment war was over they looked upon him as some strange sort of creature; they did not know why he existed, what his use was, or why they should take any trouble about him. (Laughter.) He did not think that it was due to a want of patriotism, but it was certainly due to a want of fellow-feeling. But if we were to have an Army it must be an Army of the people. The people must understand that the Army was part and parcel of themselves. They must not for one moment believe that nowadays an Army which was untrained or unready would be able to meet a highly-trained or perfectly ready army. It was a fallacy to suppose that volunteers, who could not be trained because they had not the time or the opportunity, would be able to hold their own against an army such as we might have to meet. Why should the profession of arms be considered to be one that required no training? Putting on a uniform did not make a man a soldier. (Laughter.) This pageant would show what our soldiers had had to do in the past, and he hoped that it would make the people determined to provide an army sufficient in numbers, efficient in quality, and ready at a moment's notice to defend the country. Then we might laugh at anything which took place outside, we should have no scares, and should be able to allow the Navy to do its proper work on the seas. (Cheers.)

AN INDIAN DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY.

AT Malborough Street on April 25, L. K. Lyall, a native of India, giving the Northbrook Club, Piccadilly, as his address, appeared before Mr. Denman to answer four summonses alleging that on March 19 and 20 and twice on March 31 he travelled on the Great Northern and Piccadilly Tube Railway without having previously paid his fare and with intent to avoid payment thereof. Mr. Forrest Fulton prosecuted. Evidence given on behalf of the company showed that the defendant was seen on the dates in question to travel by the line after giving up tickets which had been cancelled and paying a penny to the liftman after having had a twopenny ride. The defendant, in reply to the magistrate, said he could not understand why the charge was made against him. He never intended to defraud. He had a comfortable allowance from his people in India, and lived in this country with a respectable family. Mr. Forrest Fulton said the defendant was in good circumstances, and as a number of witnesses had to be called, he trusted substantial costs would be allowed—say £5 5s. Mr. Denman ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £1, with £5 5s. costs, on the first summons, and said that on the other three summonses he would have to pay £1, with 2s. costs, making in all £9 11s. The defendant asked to be allowed time to pay the money. Mr. Denman gave him a week to pay.

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK ON INDIAN MISSIONS.

The Bishop of Southwark presided at a largely attended public meeting of the S.P.G. held on April 22 at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Chairman said he came back from India with the feelings of hope strong within him, because the quantity of the work was increasing and there was an undoubted improvement in its quality. He wanted people in England to realise what was being done and how well it was being done in Indian missions but he also wanted them to realise how comparatively little was being done. There was no great network; the present stations of mission work were mere experiments—drops in the ocean of that great population. He had not realised until he went there the bulk, the extent, and the interest of the educational work done under the influence of missions. They were told that one-seventh of the youth of India was under mission influences. That might not lead to many conversions, but it put into the life of India powerful influences which were eating out some of the old errors and superstitions and raising the character and tone of the life of the people. It was in the mission institutions alone that any powerful and widespread influence on character was being given. In spite of all that was hideous and horrible in heathenism, his feeling when he came away was that he was in some sense leaving a holy land. We could not do without India any more than India could do without us. We had conferred upon India —and it would be recognised more as the clouds of present troubles and confusions passed away—numerous boons, and we had a greater boon to confer yet; that which had overcome and captured us should overcome and captured India. There was a great deal of welcome and friendliness on the part of India towards us, but there was our duty, and he appealed to them in the name and spirit of hope to go about that duty. Men and women and money were wanted for the work. (Cheers.)

ADMINISTRATION Reports of the Indian Railways for the calendar year 1909 will be issued early next month.

SURG.-GENERAL CHARLES DODGSON MADDEN, C.B., seventy-six, of Woodside, The Green, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, formerly of Crooffoot, Kew, S. W., a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, left estate of the value of £4,942.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

His Next Appointment.

After an absence of nearly eight years Viscount Kitchener arrived home on April 27, and received a hearty welcome both at Southampton and in London. He was a passenger on board the White Star liner "Oceanic" to Southampton. The Mayor of that borough headed a small deputation which gave him a cordial greeting. There was an enthusiastic scene at Waterloo Station when he stepped from the train, which came in at a quarter to five o'clock.

RECEPTION AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton Water was bright with sunshine as the Oceanic steamed slowly towards the quay. She was due at half-past twelve, and by that time the docks were crowded with people anxious to give a hearty welcome to the famous soldier. They had not seen Lord Kitchener since the day their civic representatives made him a Freeman of the borough so that their greeting had a special significance. The deputation which was to board the Oceanic included the Mayor (Alderman C. J. Sharp), the ex-Mayor (Councillor R. G. Oakleyf), the Sheriff (Councillor Hamilton), the Senior Alderman, (Col. Bance), Alderman Ensor, Alderman Dunsford, Alderman Tilling and the Town Clerk (Mr. M. E. Linthorne). Col. Browne (Transport officer at Southampton) and Major Marker, who was Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener during his early years in India, were also present. When the half-hour approached a band struck up a lively tune, and a moment or two later the vessel was seen to be turning preparatory to being brought to her appointed stopping place. Then the gangways were hoisted ready to be slipped, and hearty cheers were raised as Lord Kitchener was observed standing amidships in company with Mr. Curry, the local manager of the White Star Line. Two minutes later the Mayor and his colleagues were on board.

Lord Kitchener, to whom a bunch of telegram had been handed over the side of the vessel, retired into the library, where the reception took place. He was looking remarkably well, a little thinner perhaps than when he left these shores, but showing no trace of fatigue after the strenuous work he has been doing or of his long journeyings in many lands. He wore a dark blue suit and black overcoat, with a soft brown hat. He was all smiles as he shook hands with the Mayor, and listened with evident pleasure to an appropriate little speech that followed. They had received, said, the Mayor, many distinguished men at that port, but it was an additional privilege to welcome one whom several years ago they had the pleasure of placing on the Burgess Roll. The brevity of the reply was in thorough keeping with the character of Lord Kitchener. "I can assure you," he said, "that it gives me the greatest pleasure to be back in old England once more. I think you very much for welcoming me as a Freeman of Southampton. I have always looked forward to coming back to Southampton again." The members of the deputation were the presented in turn, and Lord Kitchener had a word or two with each. Among others introduced was Col. Swalm, United States Consul at Southampton, to whom Lord Kitchener spoke of the very kind reception he had had in America.

IMPRESSIONS OF HIS TOUR.

In conversation with a Press representative he again alluded to the delight he felt at being back in "Dear old England," after such a long absence. He was feeling very fit and was anxious to see what changes had taken place here in the past eight years referring especially to the growth of electric railways motors aviation, &c. While he was disinclined to enter into any details of his work, he said that his tour in Australia and New Zealand had been of the greatest possible interest, and as he stated to Reuter's correspondent on board before the ship arrived at its destination the development going on in those countries had highly impressed him. "The people of Australia and New Zealand have shown the greatest keenness in the matter of putting their defences on a more satisfactory footing, and there can be no doubt that they mean to make great improvements in this respect both in Australia and New Zealand." Then his visit to Japan had been to him one of delight. The efficiency of the Japanese Army had much impressed him, and in Japan, as in the other countries visited, he was struck by the activity and energy to be seen on all sides. Asked regarding his inability to visit Canada, he expressed regret that he had not time to visit the Dominion, as he was merely rapidly passing through the United States from San Francisco to New York. "I made this journey as quickly as possible, and did not even have time to go to Washington. I feel that it would have been a poor compliment to Canada to have passed through it in such a hurried way."

Before stepping on the gangway Lord Kitchener shook hands with the captain, and said how glad he had been to sail in his ship. The Mayor had reminded Lord Kitchener that while the deputation was small there was an enormous crowd waiting to pay him greeting. The truth of that was soon borne in on the home-comer. As he drove with the Mayor to the South-Western Hotel, where he was the Chief Magistrate's guest at luncheon, there was cheering all the way, the Hartley College boys being among the most demonstrative. The luncheon party consisted solely of those whose names have been given already and there were no speeches. The drive from the hotel to Southampton West station was through some of the main thoroughfares of the townspeople thus having a splendid opportunity of endorsing the greeting accorded two hours earlier. They availed themselves of it to the utmost. Many got on to the platform and as Lord Kitchener entered the saloon of the 259 train and the journey to London commenced the farewell cries were enthusiastic.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

A large gathering assembled at Waterloo Station to welcome the famous General back to London. A special train conveying the General was on the way from the docks and was timed to reach Waterloo at a quarter to five. Shortly before that time a number of distinguished personages made their appearance on the arrival platform. Lord Knollys represented the late King and Sir Arthur Bigge the Prince of Wales now King George, Lord Kitchener's old companion-in-arms, Earl Roberts, was also present, and was joined by Viscount Midleton, Sir George Reid (High Commissioner of the Australian Commonwealth), Bishop J. Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General of the Forces), Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff (Secretary to the Military Department of the India office), Sir Richmond Ritch (Secretary of the Political Department) India office, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Settle, Col. Sir Edward Ward (Permanent Under Secretary at the War Office), Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Miles, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Major-Gen. Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, Sir George Arthur, Col. F. I. Maxse, Coldstream Guards, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Fraser, Col. Higashi (representing the Japanese Embassy), Mr. Lucas (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.) The train arrived punctually at the appointed time. Lord Kitchener, stepping on to the platform, was welcomed by Lord Knollys and Sir Arthur Bigge, and then turned at once to shake hands with his former chief, Lord Roberts. The greeting was a very cordial one on both sides). After a few minutes' conversation with those who had come to meet him Lord Kitchener was conducted to a motor car in waiting and drove off to Belgrave Square, where he will stay for a while.

In an article dealing with Lord Kitchener' return to England, the "Times" says:—The extensive travels of Lord Kitchener since he left India have completed—with the single and somewhat unfortunate exception of Canada—a study of the present military resources of the Empire which is certainly unique. If his advice is followed by the new Commonwealth Government, as we hope and believe it will be, he will have accomplished a further valuable service to Australia and to the empire. Lord Kitchener now returns, not to seek the rest which he has thrice earned, but to undertake new duties as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He will receive the warmest of welcomes from his grateful countrymen, who will not long be content that so brilliant a career should terminate in a post which, however, onerous, must necessarily to some extent partake of the character of an anti-climax. The warmth of Mediterranean skies will be congenial to Lord Kitchener after his prolonged service in hot countries, and it is natural that he should be attracted by the prospect of renewed work in Egypt which he is known always to have desired. But England, which admires him although it has been so little of him, will be loth that he should once more be lost to view for any great length of time upon an island and an ancient river. He returns, in spite of his strenuous life with his vigour unabated and his ardour undimmed. His priceless experience may still be destined to be put to even larger uses; and whatever his personal predilections may be, Lord Kitchener has never been the man to lay aside his armour in the hour of his country's need.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lee asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended that Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener should now take up his duties as High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, and, if so, upon what date; whether he would established his headquarters at Malta; and what arrangements had been made for the effective discharge of the duties of his high office since his appointment in the autumn of last year.

Mr. Haldane: It is proposed that Lord Kitchener should take up the duties of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean with effect from or shortly after his arrival in this country his headquarters in that capacity being at Malta. He has not yet been appointed to the office in question and since its vacation by H. R. H the Duke of Connaught the duties have been temporarily performed by General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

Mr. Lee asked why it was it was considered necessary to make the appointment in haste last autumn when it was not intended that the duties should be taken up until six months later.

Mr. Haldane: It is usual when an appointment is about to become vacant to announce the new appointment some six or nine months before the actual vacancy following the analogy in the Admiralty. The reason is that time is wanted to make the necessary arrangements,

Mr. Lee asked whether as a matter of fact during this period while Sir F. Forestier-Walker performed the duties he carried out the duty of inspecting the troops in South Africa.

Mr. Haldane: No, there was no occasion for him to do so with such an experienced general as Lord Methuen there.

Mr. Bowles asked if the right hon. gentlemen would consider the desirability of allowing the duties to be continued to be carried out by Sir F Forestier-Walker without calling upon so eminent and distinguished a general as Lord Kitchener.

Mr Haldane: It depends upon what the duties are. The hon member has not heard what the duties are, but in due course at the proper time I can state them.

Mr. Lee reminded to right hon gentleman that he did state what the duties of the appointment are in the House last autumn, and that they included inspection of the troops in South Africa. Was it now intended to abandon that part of the duties?

Mr. Haldane. No; I do not suggest anything of the kind. The duties will include inspection of the troops in South Africa, and I shall be prepared to discuss the duties of the appointment at the proper time.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 22 ("Times").—German activity in Persia, coupled with the attitude of the Ministry at Teheran, prompts the "Novoe Vremya" to recommend the abandonment of the Anglo-Russian policy of self-sacrifice. If the Persians are so hopelessly incapable of appreciating the joint efforts of Russia and Great Britain on their behalf nothing remains except to withdraw the Russian troops and leave the country to its own devices. The Persians will then, perhaps, realise who are their friends.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Proposals have been made by a group of Persian capitalist, who are trying to negotiate a loan of which the Government of Teheran is so badly in need. The group in question is believed to be associated with the Deutsch-Orient Bank. I understand that the transfer of the Urumiah steamboat concession to a German firm cannot be ratified until the original holder has proved his title which appears not to be valid.

St. Petersburg, April 27 ("Morning Post.")—Rumours are current here that the Persian Government has concluded a loan with Germany. The Russian Foreign Office, while admitting that such a loan may hinder the consolidation, points out that Germany has not at her disposal the same means which Russia and England have of securing payment of the interest, and expresses the view that Persia will probably in the long run have to appeal to Russia for financial aid.

WRECK OF A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

The airship Zeppelin II., which, on a return journey from Hamburg to Cologne, was obliged to land at Limburg on April 24, owing to unfavourable weather was torn from its moorings on the 25th during a sharp squall, and was lying a complete wreck near Weilburg, about 20 kilometres to the north-east.

The departure of the Zeppelin II. from Homburg, where a "parade" of the three military airships engaged in the Cologne manœuvres had taken place before the Emperor William, was postponed, the Parseval airship having safely made the return journey. On the 24th the velocity of the wind increased from about 5 metres to 15 metres a second. In the neighbourhood of Bingen the airship was in considerable difficulties owing to the force of the west wind, and after travelling some 50 kilometres in a northerly direction, but considerably to the east of the proper course, Captain von Jena, who was in command, decided that it was impossible to continue the voyage. A landing was made near Limburg on the Lahn at two o'clock. The airship was anchored in the usual way to a cart buried deep in the ground. During the night the wind was so strong that the soldiers sent from the neighbouring towns of Diez and from Coblenz had difficulty in keeping the airship steady. In preparation for the continuation of the voyage the loss of gas which had taken place was made good. About one o'clok, when the airship was been held down by about one hundred men by rope attached to the stern, a heavy squall caused the moorings to part and the airship, happily with nobody on board, rose and sailed away down wind. After remaining in the air for some three-quarters of an hour, it came down in the neighbourhood of Weilburg. Its stern was caught in a projecting crag of the Webersberg cliff. The force of the impact seems to have broken the back of the airship, and the aluminium frame was shattered. The airship had been sighted from the school for non-commissioned officers near Weilburg, and a large force was soon on the spot making the wreck fast.

The Zeppelin II., which was constructed to take the place of the Zeppelin IV., destroyed at Echterdingen in August 1908, has had an unfortunate career. Its famous long distance voyage in trials last May, when the Emperor and all Berlin awaited it in vain on the Tempelhofer Feld, ended in a collision with a pear tree at Goppingen. It was taken over by the military authorities, but was sent to Cologne because it was not considered strong enough for the requirements of Metz. The first attempts to take it to Cologne last August after a visit to the Frankfurt Exhibition failed in consequence of another accident during an exciting voyage.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Desborough, Chancellor of the Primrose League, presided at the annual business meeting of the Grand Habitation of the League on April 25 at St. James's Hill. The twenty-seventh annual report of the Council congratulated the League upon an exceptionally useful year, during which more energetic and effective work had been done all over the kingdom than in any other period of its history. During the past twelve months 86,052 new members had joined the League as compared with 74,806 during the corresponding period of 1908-1909. Fifty warrants for new habitations had been issued, and several old ones had been revived. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said he had been struck by the enormous progress that had been made by the Primrose League last year. He believed they had now actually reached the figure of 2,000,000 on the roll of the Primrose League. He did not mean that there were at this actual moment 2,000,000 members, but it was an absolute fact that 2,000,000 members, had joined the League since its inception. Members were now joining at the rate of 4,365 a week. Lord Desborough paid a tribute to the work of the staff during the recent general election and he remarked that he believed there would be another general election before very long.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

Strong Denunciation by British Agent.

The trial of Wardani for the murder of Boutros Pasha was resumed on April 22 at Cairo. The hearing of witnesses having been concluded, the President of the Court asked the Public Prosecutor if he based his case upon the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. Counsel replied in the affirmative Counsel for the defence protested, and the Court, after deliberation, decided to appoint a commission of three doctors—namely, Messrs, Nolan, Madden, and Alylatib—to verify the evidence and to make a report on it. The Court adjourned pending the presentation of the report.

The Government has suppressed the comic Arab weekly newspaper "Chagaat," for having published insulting observations concerning the late Premier, Boutros Pasha.

The annual report of Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Agent in Egypt, has been issued as a White Paper. Its most striking feature is the strong terms in which the Nationalist leaders are held responsible for the murder of the late Premier, Boutros Pasha.

The Premier was fatally wounded, says the report, "as he was leaving his office by the hand of one of those miserable creatures of feeble intellect and disordered ideas who are unconscious dupes of the greater criminals who preach violent methods which they are afraid themselves to carry into effect."

"Though their wretched and misguided follower will pay the penalty, I have no hesitation in saying that the leaders of the Nationalist party are morally responsible for the murder of Boutros Pasha. For years part they have fomented these attacks in full knowledge of the fact that their words could not fail to stir the ignorant and excitable youths to whom they were addressed to the act of violence which they now pretend to ignore."

Sir Eldon Gorst admits that the new Press laws have been applied perhaps with too great moderation. "Sad experience has now shown that the attitude of silent contempt does not suffice in Egypt. It is possibe, though not, I fear, probable, that those who have been engaged for the last few years in stirring up the evil passions of the ignorant and credulous may at last perceive that they are playing with fire and endeavour to mend their ways."

"If this should not turn out to be the case, I will become necessary to apply the Press Law with greater severity than heretofore. No obligation of Government is more imperative than to protect efficiently the lives and reputations of those who devote themselves to the service of their country."

With regard to the election of the new provincial councils, the Agent remarks: "The interest taken was quite exceptional for an Oriental country, and justifies the hope that the large landowners and notables in the provinces will help in making these bodies a useful and successful part of the machinery of government."

"If that should turn out to be the case, I venture to reiterate my opinion that this measure will, in the long run, prove a not unimportant step in the direction of preparing the Egyptians govern themselves."

In conclusion, Sir Eldon Gorst comments on the uneasiness which has been caused among junior English officials by the appointment of Egyptians to posts hitherto filled by Europeans. He declares that notwithstanding improvement in the raw material of which the native public service is made, there can be no doubt that a considerable number of the higher posts must invitably be filled for many years to come by Europeans.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Writing on April 24, the St. Petersberg, correspondent of the "Times" said:—To-day's news from Teheran apparently justifies the somewhat more hopeful views which have lately prevailed in official quarters regarding Persian affairs. The policy of adventure advocated by the extremists has suffered at least a temporary check. The Russian Government, acting as usual, in strictest accord with Great Britain, had decided, in case the extremists formed a new ministry, to hold entirely aloof. The course was not without danger, because the adventurers might have taken the opportunity to distribute concessions to foreign firms or—what amounted to the same thing—to Persian associates of such firms. Unless there should be some rapid change in the situation at Teheran the Sipahdar and Sirdar Assad are assured of a free hand. They will, presumably, give effectual aid in the furtherance at Anglo-Russian views, and will, at all events, avoid dangerous entanglements. The "Novoe Vremya" and other serious organs cordially approve the statements in the House of Commons affirming the principle of the open door, to which Great Britain and Russia loyally adhere. The principle cannot, they remark, be misconstrued so as to admit of direct violation of vested interests. I am able to state on the best authority that the Kajar force will be withdrawn in the near future. The troops moved to Julfa in expectation of untoward developments have left for their regular quarters in the Caucasus.

MORE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Anxiety has been caused in Moorish Government circles by rumours that the Sultan's brother, Mulai Kabir, has been proclaimed at Tesa. The tribes near Fez are reported to be rallying to his cause, and there are signs, the Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says of a serious revolution.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 7th May 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 4,464,320
Balance to be remitted from 8th May 1910 to 31st March 1911	£11,035,680

*Of this sum £1,335,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

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ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL MESSAGES.

Continued from page 7.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 13.

The Proclamation ceremony in connection with the accession of his Most Gracious Majesty King George V to the Throne of England took place yesterday evening at the Town Hall. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony huge crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the north side of Fytche Square and at five o'clock dense masses of people thronged the thoroughfares. The Town Hall had been impressively draped with sombre black and on a dais within the portico were the members of the Legislative Council, the Judge of the Chief Court, Consuls, Municipal Commissioners, Port Commissioners, members of the Chamber of Commerce and members of the Trades Association; to the left were military officers and their wives and on the right were Native military officers, Hony Magistrates, stipendiary Magistrates, the Pagoda Trustees, retired Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myooks. In front of the Hall impressively were lined up a special Guard of Honour composed of men of the first Battalion, Royal Scotts Fusiliers. A massed band was also in attendance. It was first decided to have the local Volunteers in attendance, but consideration of space prevented this.

Punctually at five o'clock the Union Jack which was flying at half mast was raised to the mast-head and a fanfare of trumpets called for silence. The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Eales, Commissioner of Pegu, then stepped to the front of the dais and read the Proclamation and the Declaration with formalities similar to those observed yesterday in Rangoon. The Proclamation and His Majesty's Declaration were read by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma on the Parade Ground at Maymyo at 5 p.m. yesterday in the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-General, Commanding Burma Division, Civil and Military Officers of Government, the troops of the Maymyo garrison and the public alike. The Ceremony took place on the Parade Ground in the Fort, Mandalay, by the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division in the presence of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe, Civil and Military officers of the Government, the ex-Ministers of the late Burmese Government, the troops of Mandalay garrison and the public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 13.

The Proclamation of King George's accession and his Declaration were read yesterday afternoon at Government House, Ootocamund, by Sir William Meyer. There was a large attendance but rain spoiled the demonstration. The Border Regiment supplied the Guard-of-Honour. H. E. the Governor, the Bishop of Madras, General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Sir Edmund Barrow and others were present At H. E. the Governor's request the first verse of the National Anthem was sung, and H. E. then led the cheering for the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

The Proclamation of the Accession at Nainital was an impressing ceremony. Mr. Hose, Chief Secretary, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Officials, Troops, Volunteers and a great gathering of Europeans and Indians read the Proclamation. The band of the Middlesex played the National Anthem and the crowd dispersed.

On the night of the 11th instant a mass meeting was held near the Byculla Railway Station under the auspices of the Maharastriya Aikya Vardhak Samaj to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Sri Sivaji Maharaja. Every year this day is celebrated with music and other entertainments, but this year owing to the gloom which the sad death of Emperor Edward VII has spread over the whole land, the day was celebrated in solemn silence without any such accompaniments. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., our popular Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney honoured the occasion with their presence. Dr. Dandeker was to take the Chair, but as he could not turn up in time it was provisionally taken by Mr. G. D. Naike, Advocate.

Before the functions commenced the meeting passed the following resolutions:—(1) That this Samaj deeply regrets the death of His Majesty the King Edward VII., Emperor of India and expresses its heartfelt sympathy to the Dowager Queen Alexandra and King George V., the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. (2) That this Samaj prays that the Almighty may bless His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. and Her Majesty Queen Mary, Emperor and Empress of India. (3) That the resolutions 1 and 2 just passed be signed by the President of this Meeting and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for transmission to the Royal Family.

When the first two resolutions were proposed the whole audience rose and kept standing, till they were unanimously carried in solemn silence and with acclamations respectively.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., to England, on behalf of the Parsee Community, expressing regret for the mournful death of our beloved King-Emperor, Edward VII:—

"To the Private Secretary to the King-Emperor, London. On behalf of the Parsee Community of Bombay I beg to submit our respectful condolence and profound sympathy to the Dowager Queen-Empress, the King-Emperor and the Royal Family on the national loss sustained by the demise of our late beloved Sovereign."

The following telegram of condolence has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mahableshwar, by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary, Mahommedan Educational Conference, Bombay Presidency:—"Members of the Bombay Presidency Mahommedan Educational Conference Governing Board, respectfully offer their heart-felt condolence and sincere sympathies to His Majesty George V and the Royal Family on the demise of the King Emperor, Edward VII, and pray the Almighty to grant consolation to the Royal Family and strength to bear this irreparable loss sustained by them and by us the humble loyal subjects."

RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 13.

Further hearing of the Rajendrapur dacoity case commenced at 1 p.m. The defence pleader finished his address at 4-10 p.m. The Sessions Judge began to charge at 4-13 and briefly stated the facts of the case, rising at 5 p.m.

LORD O'HAGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Lady O'Hagan, speaking on April 25, at a meeting of the Leyton Women's Liberal Association with regard to her son's resignation of his position as Lord-in-waiting to the King, said:—

"You are all wishing to ask me what I think of my son's action and his letter in the papers. I answer you without hesitation I am proud of him. I respect and admire any man who has the courage of his opinions. I regret that under our old constitutional arrangements one of his immature age, debarred from contact with the House of Commons, should be forced into taking up the position of a legislator, for which adequate preparation is impossible by reason of his position; but, given that position, he is bound to follow out his conscientious convictions."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. J. Fraser I.M.S., is posted temporarily to the Central Provinces, and Captain J. B. Christian I. M. S., permanently to East Bengal and Assam.

Major Williams, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, proceeds on 15 months' leave from the 19th instant; Major S. A. Harris I.M.S., from the United Provinces acts for him.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. H. Humphrys to be Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda Subdivision.

Captain H. Stewart to be Divisional Judge, Derajat Division.

Mr. B. I. Glancy to be Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

Captain W. A. Macd. Garstin to be Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey to be Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel to be First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

Captain E. C. Taylor, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Miranshah.

Major W. W. Bickeord, 106th Hazari Pioneers, is confirmed as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Major Remington, 12th Cavalry, to be Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Major Molyneaux on six months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Haig, C.S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

Lieut Colonel T. H. Henderson, Controller, Military Accounts, has sixty days' leave from last Tuesday.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The following postings of Executive Engineers are notified:—Captain W. F. Mathews, and W. R. Izat to O. and K. Railway; Captain C. J. Clarke to officiate as Junior Inspector of Railways, No. 2 Circle; Captain G. J. W. Smith to act as Superintendent Local Manufactures, Bombay; Major H. A. Cameron R.E., reverts to duty under the N. W. Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer I. S. Lamb retires from the 2nd proxime.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 114th Gurkhas, to be Brevet Colonel.

Major Connell, 80th Infantry, becomes Lieut.-Colonel.

Major Maxwell, C.V.D., is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel.

Colonel G. B. Renny and Lieut.-Colonel P. D. Park retires from the service.

Lieut Col. P. D. Panh I, M. S. retires from the 17th instant.

Volunteer officers' decoration is conferred on Major P. M. Leslie, 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Railway earnings continue to give extremely satisfactory returns for the month of April are better than those for the corresponding period of last year by 47 lakhs and 98 thousand. If anything like the present rate of increase continued the year will close with four crores or more in excess of last year's; the total gross earnings for April amount to Rs. 409,82.500.

ILLNESS OF A STAFF SURGEON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 13.

Major F. L. Blenkinson, Staff Surgeon and Medical Officer of the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, who has been lying for some weeks in hospital at Ootacamund dangerously ill, is now pronounced out of danger. Complete recovery will be slow and he will proceed to England when pronounced convalescent.

THUNDERSTORM IN POONA.

Traffic Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

At seven o'clock last evening a thunderstorm accompanied with a good good shower of rain passed over Poona. A dust storm woich preceded the rain completely enveloped the principal roads and streets which suspended traffic at some thoroughfare, cyclists and pedestrians experiencing the greatest difficulty to find their way through the hurricane of dust. There has been a fall in the temperature which is a relief to the heat of the past few days. More showers are expected.

THIYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

The Thiya Conference was held on the 10th instant at Mahe. The organisers of the movement had a most encouraging account to give of the activities of the community in several parts of Malabar to promote their material, moral, religious and educational advancement. The movement is only a few years old, but those responsible for its inauguration and control have set an excellent example to other depressed communities similarly circumstanced, showing what self-help, based on an intelligent appreciation of their requirements, can do for them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Major Lilly, 83rd Infantry, is permitted to retire with effect from 5th proximo.

Major-General Powell, Commanding Jullundur Brigade, has five and half months' leave, Colonel Shackleton, South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate.

Colonel Cockburn, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Hughly Defences, is appointed Chief Inspector in Gunnery, South Western Coast Defences, Plymouth.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieutenant Braddell, Leicestershire Regiment.

Captain Beye, 122nd Infantry, is appointed officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut.

The following Officers have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and are posted as stated:—Captain Flint, 7th Rajputs, to the 4th Division; Lieutenant Budden, 32nd Punjabis, to the 5th Division; Lieut. Bird, 46th Punjabis, to the 7th Division; Lieut. Clarke, 95th Infantry, to the 2nd Division.

Major Nightingale, 5th Gurkhas, has been selected as Recruiting officer for the Gurkhas.

MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM MUSSENDEN, of Eaton Square, London, S. W., late of the 8th Hussars, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, who died on March 6, aged seventy-five, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £68,487, of which £67,241 is estate in England.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WHIT SUNDAY, 15TH MAY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Marbecke
Hymns.—157—207—322—155.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost"—Attwood.
Hymns.—154—156.
Collections for—Indo-British Institution.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. O'Brien's Fierce Complaint.

On April 25 a large house had assembled in the House of Commons in anticipation of the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill, a division taken on the proposal to suspend the eleven o'clock rule showing that nearly 400 members were present. In this division 204 supporters of the Government voted and 182 of their opponents. The announcement of the numbers disclosing a majority for the Government of only 22 was the signal for loud Opposition cheers.

The debate on the Bill was opened by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who announced that his party intended to meet the motion for the second reading with a simple negative, and explained that the grounds of their objections were not the same as those of Mr. W. O'Brien, who had given notice of an amendment. They opposed the Budget, not merely because it was unfair to Ireland, but because it would be injurious to the whole kingdom. Referring to the expected surplus on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer plumed himself, he pointed out that it would not be provided by the new taxes proposed in 1909-10, but by the total suspension of the Sinking Fund, and that any surplus that was realised ought to go to reducing debt. Discussing the causes of the depression of Government securities he maintained that the legislation of the Government, and still more the speeches by which that legislation was defended were largely responsible. There had been not merely an attack on particular kinds of property but a general raid was threatened on every form of accumulated and invested wealth.

Mr. Clancy and Mr. Perkins having spoken, Mr. W. O'Brien, who spoke with intense conviction and was heard with keen interest, then moved :—"That, inasmuch as the announcement of this Bill has already done a cruel injury to more than one great Irish industry and seriously shaken the confidence of the new occupying proprietors as to their future and as it proposes to impose upon Ireland unjust additions to her already excessive taxation, the Bill be read a second time upon this day six months." He did not spare Mr. Redmond and his followers. They had hauled down the flag and sold the pass and they had not been paid as much as a bawbee ; or their surrender. He referred to them bitterly as the Chancellor of the Exchequer's understudies. Dealing with the argument that the Budget should be viewed with leniency because Ireland had received great benefits under the Old-Age Pensions Act, he gave it as his opinion that that measure would prove to be an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of any future Irish Parliament. His opponents were erecting a far more formidable obstruction to Home Rule than the Veto of the House of Lords ; they were interposing the veto of bankruptcy.

Mr. Gilpooly seconded the amendment.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Cave, and Mr. T. Whittaker having addressed the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, following Lord Tullibardine, wound up the debate for his side. After remarking that members of the Opposition had not ventured to repeat in the House the wild statements which they made against the Budget on public platforms during the election, he described the contention that extra taxation to the amount of £2,000,000 would have to be paid by Ireland as a figment of the imagination. The demand upon Ireland was most moderate ; very little was asked from her, while much had been given her, diminished very considerably since the Liberals had been in power, and it would diminish still further when the direct taxation imposed by the Budget came into full operation. He amused the House by bantering in all good humour the critics of his license duties, and justifying his proposals he represented that all the Government were doing was to ask for some return for a very valuable monopoly granted by the State. Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that if his Budget had been passed by the Lords there would have been a surplus of £3,500,000. He thought it strange that nothing was said about the licence duties when the resolutions on which the Finance Bill was founded were in Committee and, as to the allegation that the credit of the country had suffered. Consols, he continued, were down because the Government had been forced to borrow from twenty to thirty millions in consequence of the action of the Lords. That state of things was the result of the Opposition's wrong-doing, and yet they taunted the Government with it. But trade had been improving steadily. Unemployment had been steadily diminishing, the Stock Exchange was having the greatest time in its existence, and capital, far from being frightened, was gambling in the city. He believed we were on the road to one of the greatest of trade booms this country had ever seen, There was a prospect of a three million surplus, and commercial confidence was gaining in strength day by day.

Mr. Balfour, who summarised the objections of the Opposition in a speech full of vigour, told the Chancellor that some of the taunts he had flung across the floor were ungenerous. In Committee of Ways and Means there had been no time in which to discuss the license duties. It had only been possible to deal inadequately with the land duties, and yet this Government, said the right hon. gentleman with indignant scorn, having sheltered itself under the guillotine, now reproached the Opposition for not having covered more ground. Considering that Ministers had used the gag as it had never been used before on a Budget this was preposterous, and never could a more ungenerous argument have been used by a tyrant against a slave. After insisting that the arguments upon which the Government relied for the justification of their treatment of Ireland were unsound, Mr. Balfour stated once more the fundamental objections to the Bill. It raised funds for public purposes unequally between different forms of property, and it dealt arbitrarily with persons of equal wealth. On many publicans undeserved ruin would be inflicted, and for the first time in the history of the House appeals to obvious justice had fallen on deaf ears. The Government were injuring the character of the House and of the country. Their proposals might be supported consistently by those who held that there ought to be no accumulated property, but those who held, on the contrary, that the welfare of the community depended upon the absence of fiscal injustice to individuals would see in this Budget at disastrous and sinister departure.

The House then divided on the amendment. It was rejected by 328 votes against 242. Another division was taken on the motion for the second reading and it was carried, the figures being the same.

The Finance Bill had been read a second time by a majority of eighty-six.

On April 26 the House having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Clancy (N.) moved to amend the wording of Clause 7 so as to make clear that the compretion value of agricultural land was not to be taxed. Sir W. Robson, for the Government, agreed to the amendment, after which a prolonged discussion took place. Mr. Clancy's amendment was ultimately agreed to without a division.

The licensing clauses then came under consideration, and an amendment was moved by Mr. J. F. Hope (U.) postponing the payment of the new licsnse duties for six months. The amendment was rejected by 296 to 197, and the Bill passed through the Committee stage.

On April 27 the third reading debate on the Bill took place. Mr. Bonar Law moved the rejection of the Bill, which, he said, inflicted cruel hardships on the licensed trade and, further, injured national credit and damaged the whole trade of the country. After speeches by Mr. Hemmerde, Mr. W. O'Brien, who declared that Ireland repudiated the Budget, and Mr. J. Devlin, Mr. Pretyman disputed the Chancellor's statement that the finance of the Budget had not been challenged, and said he challenged it on every financial ground that could be advanced. He warned the Government that they would be able, when the Budget was passed, to bring concrete cases before the House. Mr. Asquith, in winding up the debate for the Government, denied the alleged injustice of the license duties, and maintained that as regarded both the land taxes and the liquor taxes nothing was taxed by the Budget, but the added value given through the action of the State to the landowner and the trader. He disputed the statements made as to the effect of the Budget on national credit, and, in conclusion, expressed his satisfaction that he had been permitted to be associated with Mr. Lloyd George in his great financial scheme, which, without trenching on the existing financial system of the country, provided an ample reservoir for the needs of national defence and social reform.

Mr. Bonar Law's motion was defeated by 324 to 231—a majority of 93—and the Bill read a third time amid loud Ministerial cheers.

In the House of Lords on April 28 the Earl of Crewe, moving the second reading of the Finance Bill, denied that its passage through the House of Commons was due to any bargain between parties, or that there was any bargain with reference to future legislation on any subject. He asked the House to pass the Bill through all its stages.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that his party had withheld their concurrence from the Bill with the object of obtaining its reference to the constituencies, and they now felt themselves as honourable men bound by the pledges they had given to acquiesce in the passage of the Bill through all its stages. He referred to the delay of the Government in bringing the forward, and said that if the Prime Minister's recent statement with regard to "guarantees" was not a bargain, it was a capitulation.

After a criticism from the Earl of Cromer of the action of the Government in suspending the Sinking Fund, the Lord Chancellor wound up the debate, and the Bill was read a second time and passed through all its remaining stages.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Lord Wemyss Proposals.

LAUGHED AT BY LORD MORLEY.

In the House of Lords on April 25, Lord Wemyss who was received with cheers, moved that in the opinion of the House, it would be for the public good that important trading and other representative societies should each name three members of the existing peerage in the current and each succeeding Parliament to speak and act on behalf of such societies on all questions in which they are interested, and that the names of the nominated peers be entered in the journals of the House. In the list of important bodies there were twenty-one, including the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Society of Engineers, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Shipping Federation, and the Employer's Parliamentary Council. His object was the same as that of Lord Rosebery, to strengthen the House, and he insisted that as a business Assembly there was no fear of making a comparison with another Assembly under the gag and the guillotine as it was. Steps had been taken to ascertain the views of different societies in regard to his proposal, and the result was that the bodies named in his resolution were favourable.

Lord Morley of Blackburn had sat with Lord Wemyss for a time in the House of Commons, and it was always his misfortune to differ from him, and he was afraid he must differ from him now. His proposal amounted to what had been called prescribing a pill for an earthquake, and that there was a sort of an earthquake would scarcely be denied, though he was one of those who hoped that even now by prudence, vigilance, patience, and good-will an earthquake might be avoided and the great controversy receive an adequate solution. The proposal would not lead in that direction nor would it strengthen the House ; and criticising the list of societies to be represented he showed that it was imperfect, and that, indeed, there would be no end to it. Referring to a point touched upon by Lord Wemyss, the relative debating powers of the two Houses, he was delighted to think that having regard to recent debates both Houses came well out of it. Considering how adequately various interests were now represented, he thought the special classes referred to by Lord Wemyss would not be a bit better off if his proposal came into force.

Lord Lansdowne expressed the hope that Lord Wemyss would be content with the discussion.

The discussion then closed.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL.

In reference to Lord Rosebery's appeal, Lord Salisbury writes to the "Times" :—

Sir,—I do not think it possible at this anxious moment for anyone who has faced the issue raised in your columns by Lord Rosebery to keep silence. The two questions for the Unionist Party to ask itself are :—

"What will happen if we lose the next General Election ?" and

"Can we win without the assistance of the moderate men who voted against us last January ?"

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond have answered the first question. They are going to destroy the power of the House of Lords. By this means Mr. Churchill is going to secure a national settlement with Ireland and Welsh Disestablishment. Mr. Redmond has said the abolition of the Veto means Home Rule for Ireland. With these, no doubt, we shall have to endure a host of Radical and Socialistic experiments. The answer to the first question then is the destruction of the Constitution, of the Union, of the Church, and of public confidence. We are, therefore, on the brink of an abys. . .

Let no one change his opinion one iota, but at any rate let the food taxes be postponed till by means of a Royal Commission or otherwise public opinion has become more reconciled to the change, and let patriotic men stand together.

MR. BALFOUR ON "THE REVOLUTION."

Fully ten thousand people assembled at the annual gathering of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall on April 26 to hear Mr. Balfour's address as leader of the Unionist Party. Never had he addressed the league upon an occasion more grave, said Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers. The constitution of the country was at stake. "We are threatened with a revolution." It was a revolution "put before us by members of the Government as a device for preventing friction" between the two Chambers, and the absurdity of the situation was that the Government proposals would increase rather than diminish the friction. The excuse was "too thin to deceive anyone." The real object was that a majority of the House of Commons "however produced," should be "absolute master of the Constitution." Who were the revolutionaries? They were the present Government, "divided upon this great issue." There were controversies within and without the Cabinet but the Single Chamber members of the Cabinet had got the best of it. What was the bribe to the "two-Chamber Ministers? It was a preamble" which said that two-Chamber government was best. It was like a toy sword against an invasion.

As for the composition of the House of Commons —the previous night showed what it was. "The People's Budget passed the House of Commons last December by 230 votes. Mr. Redmond's Budget passed the second reading by 80 votes." The Irish Party found themselves masters of the Government's fate and fortune, hence the "serio-comic drama" of the present session. There has been no "bargain," but the Government had said: "If we continue in office you will be able to squeeze out of us many things which you want. If we get the Budget there is the King and Constitution which we offer up to you. They got their Budget. The Irish Party wanted guarantees in exchange for the Irish taxpayer. "The Irish taxpayer is sacrificed ; the guarantees are promised. And what were the guarantees ? They were a promise that the Prime Minister would use all his power, "legitimate and illegitimate," to induce the King to make a revolutionary use of his prerogative. The suggestion was to create five hundred peers to carry through, without consulting the people, this constitutional revolution. Their proposal was a revolution, "and those who propose it know it is a revolution." The Irish had demanded that the Government should commit themselves to it, and the Government obeyed.

"That is not all, and in my judgment that is not the worst, because in this cynical and flagitious proposal the Government and their allies have not shrunk from dragging in the name of the Sovereign and the powers and prerogative of the Crown to further their own revolutionary project." He believed, went on Mr. Balfour, that "they are now contriving to make it impossible if they can for the people to be consulted should these machinations of theirs fail at any stage." They wished to make a dissolution impossible, and were using the financial position of the House of Commons to achieve that end. "It is an outrage against the whole spirit of our constitutional history that any Government should attempt by financial manœuvres to make it as difficult or impossible to appeal to the electorate from whom they draw all their strength."

Col. Alexander Murray, died on April 22, at the age of sixty. Educated at Winchester and Glasgow University, he was appointed by the Secretary of State to the Ceylon Civil Service in 1871. He became provincial engineer of the North Central Province in 1886, and in 1897 was made acting Director of Public Works. He became colonial engineer and surveyor-general of the Straits Settlements, and since 1898 had been a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE, AND INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 25, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India : If he will state on what grounds, under the recent reorganisation, a continuance of the exchange compensation allowance has been refused to the administrative grades of the Indian Telegraph Department except to the Director-General of Telegraphs, whereas it has been continued under the reorganisation of the Public Works Department: to the administrative grades of that Department; whether by the Secretary of State for India's Despatch No. 7 (Telegraph), dated Feb. 27, 1903, it was promised that the prospects of advancement in the telegraph service should not be inferior to those of the Public Works Department ; whether in 1905 the pay of the administrative grades of the Public Works Department was revised and substantially increased ; and whether, having regard to the fact that proposals for an increase of pay to the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department were first made in September 1905, and for the executive grades in April 1907, the Secretary of State will order that the increased rates of pay recently granted to the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department instead of dating from April 1, 1910, as at present ordered, shall have retrospective effect from the dates from which the pay of officers of corresponding rank of the Public Works Department was increased so that officers of the Telegraph Department may not be losers by the delay which has occurred in dealing with their case.

Mr. Montagu : The gradual discontinuance of exchange compensation allowance has been an accepted policy for many years. But the application of that policy must depend on the particular circumstances of each department, and the Secretary of State cannot admit the claim to exact parity of treatment in that respect, implied in the hon. member's question, between the Public Works and Telegraph Departments. The language of the Secretary of State's despatch referred to cannot be regarded as a pledge to the Telegraph Department that their scale of remuneration would be exactly equalised with that of the Public Works Department, nor doest he Secretary of State see sufficient reason for giving retrospective effect to the orders recently passed for the reorganisation of the department.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

Earl Winterton asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact that his Britannic Majesty's Government was a consulted and consenting party to the Anglo-German financial agreement of 1898, as included in the Blue Book, No. 1, of 1899 : and whether the same financial agreement was formally and specially recognized in the subsequent Anglo-Russian Convention which embodied the principle of spheres of influence regarding railway concessions in China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : I have explained the nature of this agreement in my reply to a previous question by the noble lord on the 13th inst. His Majesty's Government were consulted and assented to the agreement between the two financial groups concerned, but it never became an agreement between the two Governments. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

Earl Winterton asked whether the Government were prepared to support the English group of financiers in China in getting the agreement carried out.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : That depends on circumstances. It is not an agreement binding on the German Government.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Mr. Hamilton Benn asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the systematic under-valuation of goods imported into Japan, by which British traders who refused to lend themselves to this practice were seriously prejudiced; and what steps he proposed to take to deal with the matter.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : This question has been brought to my notice principally in connection with the consumption tax on imported textiles, and his Majesty's Government some time ago invited the Japanese Government to consider whether they could not see their way to substitude specific consumption duties for duties on an "ad valorem" basis. At the time the Japanese Government were not prepared to adopt this suggestion ; they, however, promised to consider it, and the matter will not be lost right of I understand that in the new Japanese Customs Tariff it is proposed in many cases to replace the existing "ad valorem" by specific duties.

Mr. Hamilton Benn asked the Under Secretary whether his attention had been called to the new Japanese tariff which had passed the House of Representatives and would come into operation next year ; and, seeing the prohibitive character of many of the new duties, especially affecting Lancashire and Yorkshire goods, what representations he proposed to make to secure fair treatment for British trade.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second, it is not possible to say at present what representations it may be ultimately found necessary to address to the Japanese Government pending a consideration of the matter by the Board of Trade, who are in communication with the Chambers of Commerce on the subject, and will consult their Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence with regard to it when they learn the views of the Chambers.

Sir G. Parker asked whether the Board of Trade had taken into consideration the possibility of putting a tax upon cheap Japanese goods now imported into the Midlands and underselling British goods ?

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that he was quite unable to state what view the Board of Trade might take in the matter.

An hon. member asked the Under Secretary if he was aware that the public utterances of Japanese statesmen indicated that it was not necessary to negotiate questions affecting the proposed tariff with Great Britain, as this country has nothing to offer in exchenge for concessions.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : I am quite unable to see how that arises out the previous answer.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Mr. Croft asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he, as chairman of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, had called for reports from the various chambers of commerce throughout the United Kingdom on the proposed changes in the Japanese tariff which was to come into force next year, and especially chambers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a view to ascertaining the effect upon British trade and the nature of the representations which should be made forthwith to the Japanese Government.

Mr. Buxton : Yes, sir, such reports were called for more than a month ago ; and, when received, will be considered by the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade.

On Tuesday, April 26.—Mr. Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether he will cause inquiry to be made from the British Consuls in Japan as to whether, and, if so, how the consumption tax in Japan is worked in a manner which discriminates prejudicially between British and other imported goods ; and whether he is prepared to make representations to the Japanese Government to substitute for the present "ad valorem" consumption tax one consisting of specific rates.

Sir Edward Grey : I must refer the honourable member to the answer returned on the 25th instant on this subject It was there stated that the matter was not being lost sight of. The question is now under investigation.

Mr. Lloyd inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer : Whether, in view of the prohibitive character of the new Japanese tariff to come into force next year and the possibility of negotiating satisfactory reductions of that tariff in the interests of British exporters, he would consider the desirability of including in his next Budget provision for the taxation of luxuries which Japan now supplies to this country, such as silks, "objets d'arts," &c.

Mr. Lloyd George: I understand that the probable effect of the proposed Japanese tariff on British trade is now being carefully examined by the Board of Trade in consultation with their Commercial Intelligence Committee and, pending the result of that examination, I am unable to make any statement on the subject.

SEDITIOUS WAIST CLOTHS.

Mr. Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the case of the recent confiscation by the Government of Bengal of large quantities of waist cloths on the ground that they were seditious documents within the meaning of the new Press Act, the owners of these documents received or were entitled to receive any warning that the documents were considered seditious or were given any opportunity of making any explanation; and, if not, whether they have any right of appeal to a court of justice against this action of the executive.

Mr. Montagu : Yes, sir, a warning was issued by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette." The owners have the right of appeal to the High Court as was explained in my answer of March 21 to my hon. friend the member for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the British and Russian representatives at Teheran wereusing their influence to exclude certain individuals from the Persian Ministry or in any way interfering with the formation of the Persian Government and, if so, on what grounds this course had been taken.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : Such representation as the British and Russian Ministers have made have been for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the countries which they represent.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF CHARGES OF SEDITION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether there is any law or administrative order in India which prohibits a newspaper from publishing a fair report of judicial proceedings in charges of sedition, including the spoken or written matter which is the subject of the charge ; and, if so, would he state when the law was passed or the order issued.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State is not aware of any specific prohibition applying to reports of cases of sedition, but he is advised that if the reproduction of seditious matter which has formed the subject of a judicial proceeding is itself likely to excite disaffection, a newspaper publishing such matter would be liable to prosecution under sec. 124a of the Penal Code of 1860.

THE CASE OF NAND GOPAL.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he has any official knowledge that one Nand Gopal, an Indian journalist, has recently been convicted of the offence of sedition and sentenced to ten years' transportation by the sessions judge of Allahabad, although in the unanimous opinion of the three assessors of the court he was not guilty of the offence ; whether he can state what is the age of the prisoner ; and whether there was any special reason for so heavy a sentence.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but he is making inquiries. My hon. friend is no doubt aware that an appeal lies to the High Court.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PREVIOUS SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL MARINES.

On Wednesday, April 27.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India :

If he will state how many officers have entered the Indian Army from the Royal Marines ; and what their average service with the Royal Marines was before they entered the Indian Army.

Mr. Montagu : The number of officers in the Indian Army who were transferred from the Royal Marines is forty-seven. Their average period of service with the Royal Marines is a fraction under four years and two months.

Lord Charles Beresford asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether officers who entered the Indian Army from the Royal Marines are allowed to count as service for pension more than two years of their Royal Marine service, as is the case in regard to officers transferred from British regiments to the India Army.

Mr. Montagu : No, sir, but the Secretary of State is now in correspondence with admiralty regarding a proposal to permit such officers to count as service for pension more than two years of the Royal Marine service.

MR. ARABINDO GHOSE.

On Thursday, April 28.—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is now in a position to state under what law a warrant has been issued against Arabindo Ghose ; whether proceedings are to be taken against the printer of his paper as well as against himself ; and whether copies of the offending article can be placed in the Library for the information of members.

Mr. Montagu : I have already informed the hon. member that proceedings are being taken against Mr. Ghose by the Government of Bengal under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. We have no knowledge of any proceedings against the printer of his paper. The full text of the subject-matter of the prosecution has not yet reached the Secretary of State. To act on my hon. friend's suggestion would not only mean a departure from the practice of avoiding the advertisement of literature alleged to be seditious, but would almost inevitably lead to a result which I am sure my hon. friend would be the first to deprecate—the prejudging one way or the other of a case that must be decided in an Indian Court of Law.

Later on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald raised the question why a warrant had been issued against Arabindo Ghose after his retirement from public life. He suggested that this person was hated by the Indian officials, and that the motive for the warrant was a suspicion that the act of retirement was evidence of a deep-seated plot against the Indian Government. He was quite aware that the state of India was difficult and dangerous, but he was convinced that unless the India Office would insist upon its officials administering India with some generosity, some catholicity of sentiment, and some serious attempt to associate with themselves men like Mr. Arabindo Ghose, the situation in India would be much darker than it was at present.

Mr. Keir Hardie stated that Mr. Ghose proclaimed the idea of national independence, but the movement was not associated with violent methods, and, in his opinion, the threatened arrest was an attempt on the part of the Government of India to deter the holding of a conference for the organisation of the Nationalist forces. He urged that when there was unrest and discontent, instead of suppressing those who were seeking to guide the Indian movement along constitutional lines the Government should give them every latitude for conducting the agitation in safe channels.

Mr. Montagu said that he would be the last to deprecate such a discussion as had taken place. He did find ground for complaint, however, at the moment which the hon. member for Leicester had chosen for an attack upon the treatment of sedition in India, hinging that attack upon the case of Mr. Ghose. Such arguments as had been used by the hon. member were likely to prejudice, one way or the other, the proper discharge of justice. A warrant had been issued against Mr. Ghose, but so far it had not been executed because Mr. Ghose's whereabouts were unknown. Apparently the member for Leicester had information which the police of India could not obtain.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that he would place that information at the disposal of the hon. gentleman.

THE NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE COMBINE OF GLASGOW AND THE FAIR WAGE CLAUSE.

Mr. Barnes asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the North British Locomotive Combine, of Glasgow, who are contractors to the Government of India, do not observe the fair wage clause in the payment of the fitters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and other skilled workmen in their employ ; and whether he will have the matter investigated.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State is not aware of the fact alleged by my honourable friend. He will have the matter investigated through the Fair Wages Advisory Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

GRIEVANCES OF BOMBAY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Seymore King : To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what decision, if any, the decretary of State has come to in regard to the grievances set forth in the memorials submitted to him by the Bombay political officers; and whether he can state what concessions he proposes to make.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant R. Douglas Graham, R.N., of Cossington, Somersetshire, only surviving son of the late Mr. A. D. Graham, and Aileen ap Rhys Pryce, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas D. Pryce, Indian Army, of Sunnybank, Lennox Road, Southsea.

The engagement is announced of Captain Arthur W. Craig, R.N., Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, fourth son of the late Dean of Clonmacnois and of Mrs Graham Craig. and Ella Mary, only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, of 20 Ladbroke Road, and formerly of Madras and Bombay. The wedding will take place towards the end of June.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

Dainty bags fashioned of old brocade, which is gathered into an expanding gold clasp at the top and set in a round vanity mirror at the bottom are novelties that are promised a vogue, while quite a new handbag for street or theatre wear is made on the lines of the old-fashioned purse with a ring in the middle. A lovely purple velvet bag made on these lines and embroidered in cut steel beads and fastened with a steel ring came in for no little admiration when displayed in a smart shop in the Rue de la Paix a day or two ago. Another fashion noticeable everywhere in Paris, writes a correspondent (destined to become a craze of the coming London season) is the adoption of the new corsage cluster of real or artificial flowers which was originally introduced by Lespiault, of the Place Vendolme. Big bunches of Parma violets, lillies of the valley geraniums, and clusters of roses are all used for this purpose. So enormously has this extravagance grown that one hears of Parisian elegantes who pay as much as fifteen or twenty francs for bunches of six perfectly shaped gardenias grown for this special purpose.

VEIL DECORATIONS.

Veils are another feature that can by no means be overlooked at the present moment in Paris. They are nothing if they are not extravagant ; for though once again the black veil has returned to universal favour all kinds of freakish designs are to be seen. Flowers, butterflies, beetles, in grotesque designs, are "le dernier cri" while the extreme novelty of the moment is the spiderweb veil, which represents a huge design as big as a five-franc piece while scattered about at intervals are velvet dots. In all the new veils meshes are big and effects are heavy, and, strange as it may seem, when pinned in the correct way—that is, fastened loosely round the brim of the hat and then drawn in tightly round the throat—such veils are becoming to most faces.

PARASOLS.

Parasols do not show as much novelty this year as one was led to expect they would. There are, of course, some weird shapes, such as a fringed four-riobed sunshade forming a square effect, but in the majority of cases parasols are of a plain coloured silk with a wide Persian border, while one and all alike are ornamented with grotesque Chantecler handles or with crooks, preferably of ivory the tips to the ribs of such parasols being of ivory also. The vogue of these crooks, which are supposed to be carried over the left arm, and so leave the hands free, is a feature in Paris to-day, and promises to be taken up by all classes of Society.

REVIVAL OF THE NECK RUFFLE.

Neck Ruffles which never seem wholly to die out, are this year revived in the form of two shades of tulle, on veiling the other. Blue and black are undoubtedly the most chic combination for such ruffles, which terminate in knotted silk or satin ends veiled in black tulle. Hair ornaments are without end—every shops shows some novelty in every cheap bands of gold and silver and light coloured tinsal or bands of pearls that encluster the high nest of puffs worn by every other woman nowadays, the hair being kept securely in place by huge square shaped tortoiseshell pins; while in place of the ubiquitous tiara or diamond osprey the latest novelty for evening coiffures are beautiful birds made of enamels and jewels arranged with a backgrounds of their own natural feathers, which are worn poised at one side of the hair and counted the very latest thing in Parisian chic.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th May.

417—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

418—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to attend.

Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

4 9—Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 17th instant. Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

In a speech at Pietermaritzburg, Mr. Deane, Natal Minister of Agriculture and Defence, advocated compulsory military service, for young men between the ages of 18 and 21. But for the establishment of the Union, he would have introduced compulsory service last year.

Col. D. A. Baby, late of the 28th Regt., has died at Chiswick, at the age of eighty-one. Col. Baby, who was the son of the late General A. Baby, served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, for which he had the medal.

Leaflets of the "Yugantar" "Jai Bande Mataram" and the book "Bartaman Rananiti" have been declared forfeited to His Majesty by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin ; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anæsthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed ; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper

Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes :—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors : Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists. Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

The Soap for India.

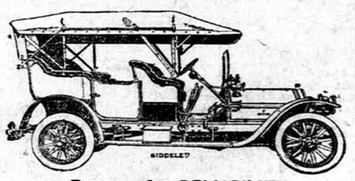
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing
than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TARSOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from :
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.



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Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, Ltd.

Sole Agents :—
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BOMBAY.

Works :—
TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
AND
VINEGARS

LOW PRICES.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 12.

The Bombay mails of 30th April arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 13-16—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25·26 1-2+01
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 2/4—1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·49 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot....	... 24 7/8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 7-8—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 5-16+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-16 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	... £125,000.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Calcutta at 1-4 1/32	Rs. 40,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	...96 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 5-16+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 3/4 unchgd
Do.... Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 3/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 5-8+1/8
Do. of day market loans ...	2 3-4 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£28,300,000 Dec.	£ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£12,600,000 Inc.	£ 2,300,000
Other Deposits	...£39,600,000 Dec.	£ 4,500,000
Government Securities	£13,800,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	...£27,700,000 Dec.	£ 2,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,400,000 Dec.	£ 2,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, May 12.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 540
Do. Day's Imports... 6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Firm.
Mid-Americans ... ... 8·12 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 14 7/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7·83	7·79	7·73	7·46	7·01
G. O. C.	+3	+4	+3	+4	+2
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	6·83	6·74	6·72	6·71	
	+2	+2	+2	+2	

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-8

NEW YORK, May 12.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 10,000
Do. Last year	... 13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 12,000
Futures at New York	
July 15·44+18	Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on unfavourable weather report.
Do at New York	
Oct. 12·98+12	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·95+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	4·86 1-2+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	54 1/4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15·1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 15·59+15
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·92+8

LONDON, May 12.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F.... 6 5-8.
Buyers or Sellers... ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... May-June

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1/2
" " months, May-June.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.... 34
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 43 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 42
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 61
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Flat.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10·7 Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Brazier's ... ... — £ 67 3-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 0

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 18 3 3-4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with last week :—

In Liverpool—	5th May.	12th May.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·96	8·12	+16
May-June, ...	7·67	7·83	+ 16
Nov-Dec. ...	6·69	6·74	+ 5
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·25	15·95	+ 70
July Futures ...	14·72	15·44	+ 72
Oct. Futures ...	12·73	12·98	+ 25
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14·5-8	15	+ 3-8
July Futures ...	14·75	15·39	+ 64
Oct. Futures ...	14·71	12·92	+ 21
Egyptian ...	14 1-2	14 7-16	— 1-16

YARN.

The market is very dull in the absence of buyers. As Manchester market is firm the local prices are maintained. In spite of such a rise in the Manchester market, local buyers did not reap the benefit of the same.

Manchester quotations :—
2-30 Bleached 13d.
2-40 Bleached 13
2-40 Grey 13
2-60 grey 16 3-4
2 60 Bleached 18
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29

Local quotations :—

2-100	Grey	at	1 12	6
2-100	Bleached ...	"	1 13	3
2-80	Grey	"	1 6	9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 8	0
2-30	Grey	"	0 11	6
2-30	Bleached ...	"	0 13	3
2-40	Grey	"	0 12	3
2-40	Bleached ...	"	0 13	0

MERCERISED YARN.

The fall in Egyptian cotton had a bad effect on the market and in the absence of buyers dealers are disinclined to sell even at a little lower rate than last week. Demand from Punjab of a retail character is seen in the bazaar.

Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-30.
" " 31d. for Bleached 2-30
" " 31d. for grey 2-84
" " 32d. for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-30	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	"	1 11 6
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 12 3
2-60	Grey ...	"	1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

Market is firm and prices are maintained. Certain qualities which are not in stock are inquired after and dealers are giving 4 to 6d. more, but even at that rate business does not result. Firms who, anticipating a rise have bought, are selling their goods to arrive, but fresh business is altogether at a stand still. In Dhooties Manchester prices are too high to admit of any new business. Dealers having no stock for the new season are giving offers, but still there is a difference of 3d. between prices here and in Manchester. Pepperill Drill is quoted 13-1, but no fresh business is done. Market for Ready goods is Rs. 10-10 but for forward Rs. 10-8 is quoted. Prices in Mercerised Dhooties have declined considerably as the arrivals are heavy. The total stock at the dock warehouses show a decrease of 2,720 packages over last month.

We quote:—

Ballis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 8 6
Do. (Imitation Fari)			No goods.
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		"	5 11 0
Do. 100,000		"	6 4 0
Do. 4025		"	5 0 0
Do. 7000		"	5 12 0
Do. Drills Mosque		"	7 7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		"	3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636		"	3 0 3
Do. do. No. 138		"	2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 625			No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 9 6
Do. No. 1566			No goods.
Forbes No. 651		"	.....
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 11 6
Do. No. 1575		"	7 5 0
Do. Bhut Chap		"	6 8 0
Deuhursts			
Do.	B B	"	7 6 0
Do.	B B B	"	8 12 0
Do.	B B B B	"	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	"	8 8 0
Do.	P B		No goods.
Bombay C No. 1500		"	5 10 0
Grahams No. 2730		"	5 6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 5lbs.		"	5 6 0
Flemings No. 463		"	5 2 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen			No goods.
G. P. Drills, American		"	10 10 0

WHITE GOODS.

This month shows a decrease of 2,070 packages in the dock warehouse from which it is clear that on account of the high prices in Manchester arrivals are getting short. Local prices are gradually advancing as dealers cannot buy for the next season. Upcountry buyers on account of the rise in prices are not inclined to buy freely. A small quantity of Liepmanns No. 1,500 is sold at 12 3 1-4 by a firm.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777		No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2 6 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2 11 6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	3 10 0
Do. do. ...	9959	"	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	"	1 13 0
Do. do. ...	21021	"	1 14 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	"	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2 2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2 4 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2 5 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2 8 0
Do. do. ...	39620	"	2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	"	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1 9 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	2 14 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	3 12 0
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	"	2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1 16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	"	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1 15 9
Greaves do ...	8000	"	3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1 9 6
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	"	2 1 3
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	"	2 0 0
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	2 8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	"	10 0 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	20 8 0
Do. do. ...	A O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	H M	"	.....
Do. do. ...	G G X	"	.....
Do. do. ...	O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	A I	"	.....
Holland ...	40000	"	11 0 0
Lyon ...	C 4000	"	13 10 0

BOMBAY, MAY 13,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., and demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. to for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 3 31/32d Aug. end.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits 3 m/s "	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
" " Forward	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 5/16d
France 3 m/s "	...	170 1/4
Marks 3 m/s "	...	138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	133
" Shanghai	...	179
" Japan	...	150 1/4

The market is flat.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95 5-6 but at the close it declined to Rs. 95 4-6.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 24 7-8 and New York also declined by 1-8 at 54 1-4.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 72-7-0 for the first settlement. London market had declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market "Dull." Our market opened with an easier tendency and there being sellers declined by two annas, but afterwards demand from the Bulls sprang up rapidly, hence forwards advanced at the close to Rs. 72-9-0. There was a good demand for ready and about 150 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained dull in the absence of any demand and prices were easier. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices for shields advanced by half an anna. Arrivals are heavier every week.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	11	0
17 Penny ready ...	72	10	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	3
First Settlement ...	72	9	0
Second	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London quotation was 1s. down. Demand for ready being nil and there being sellers for forward local prices declined by one anna.
Rapeseed :—Dull. London was 6d. down.

There being more sellers for forward prices decline d by 3 annas.

Gingellysseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Mowrasseed :—Quiet. Demand very poor. Prices remain unchanged.

Wheat :—Quiet. London quotations remained unchanged. Local prices declined by an anna in the absence of buyers. Tone of the Seed and Wheat market in general is dull and on the decline as exporters are not in the market on account of London prices declining.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 6 6
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 5 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 2
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 14
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 37 to 38
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 12
Maize	... " 20 to 21
Groundnuts ...	... " 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellysseed ...	... " 45 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 52 to 53
Galburga do, ...	
Kalburgi do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} " 47 to 51
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 46 to 47
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 47 to 48
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 46 to 49
Do. Meggi. ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} " 45 to 46
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 34 to 35
Hard Red... ...	... " 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	... " 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 12th May :—

Wheat	... 11,771 owts
Linseed	... 14,005 "
Rapeseed	... 10,385 "
Gingellysseed	... 1,771 "
Poppyseed... ...	... 3,388 "
Groundnuts... ...	... 1,651 "
Castorseed... ...	... 2,477 "
Rice	... 9,341 "
Myrabollams... ...	... 5,362 "
Cottonseed	... 11,774 "
Mowrasseed	... 352 "
Gram	... 2,148 "
Joowar	... ... "
Maize	... ... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

Description.	Total for the week ending 12th May 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	117197	1283934	1768881
Linseed	104503	1642987	985666
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	81658	1381809	636455
Gingellysseed	24480	1801417	691227
Poppyseed	39433	271567	295042
Groundnuts	7524	571801	198321
Castorseed	48010	653556	616871
Rice	84546	2578661	3759582
Myrabolla ms	31894	880998	569429
tton seed	141826	5164602	1962000
Mowrasseed	433	42056	31139
Gram	18632	305377	301062
Joowar	1240	214162	249895
Maize	18	73972	2395

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Hong-Kong 500 bales unsold, stock about 15,000, with the Chinese about 30,000 ex 134. Tone of the market is quiet with a downward tendency.

We learn of the following sales :—

1000 David	... ...	10 6-14
1000 David	... ...	12·7
500 David	... ...	20 7-14
5000 Curims	... ...	10 6-14
500 Curims	... ...	12·7
500 Pubaney	... ...	10 6-14
500 Pubaney	... ...	12·7

SPINNINGS.

Being settlement day new business was closed.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 4 points up and New York 15 up. Demand from exporters and mills being fairly good a good business was done and there was no change in prices for ready lots. The opener was 5 to 6 points up. There being sellers for forward lots of new crop the market was easy. Business in the morning was done at Rs. 304 1-2, but there being more sellers than buyers the market closed at Rs. 303.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	A Moritz Co	...Khandesh	... 253
100	do	...Umra	... 295
200	E Spinner & Co	... do	... 296
200	Busshank	...Broach	... 330
100	Curla Mills	...Dhamangaon	... 286
100	Phoenix Mills	...Bengal	... 285
200	Bombay Co	...Khangaon	... 276
100	do	...Dhamangaon	... 300
200	Colaba Land	...Khandwa	... 230
200	Gaddum and Co	...Bengal	... 250
100	Gold Mohur Mill...	Yeotmal	... 293
300	Morarji Mills	...Miraj	... 321
200	R D Master & Co...	Wardha	... 305
300	Phoenix Mills	...Parbhani	... 275
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine Good		... 259
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine Good		... 257
	Sind Punjab Fine Good		... 288
	Khandesh Fine Good		... 273
	Amraoti Fine Good		... 290
	Akola Khangaum Fine Good		... 280
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine Good		... 292
	Yeotmal Fine Good		... 305
	Nagpore Fine Good		... 297
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine Good		... 310
	Methia Fine Good		... 302
	Broach Gin Fine Good		... 314
	Sawginned Fine		... 306
	Coompta Ginned		... 316
	Westerns "		... 308
			... 290
			... 280
			... 333
			... 227
			... 332 May
			... 324 "
			... 310 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good ... ... 303 Mar.
Bengal F G ... ... 227 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 12th May :—

Khandesh	...	1 Bales.
Central India... ...	...	191 "
Barsi and Nagur ...	...	..... "
Berar	...	550 "
Central Provinces ...	...	191 "
Oomras... ...	...	933 "
Dholera... ...	...	1,019 "
Broach... ...	...	2,168 "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	4,432 "
Westerns	...	34 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	...	19 "
Rajputana	...	915 "
Sind	...	..... "
Persian	...	10 "
Other sorts	...	..... "
Total ...		9,530 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 12th May 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	361	419,880	303,365
Central India... ...	4,477	194,514	104,133
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,226	254,473	110,282
Berar	2,511	507,140	333,333
Central Provinces ...	1,501	288,636	150,553
Total Comtas ...	10,176	1,664,833	1,005,166
Dhollaras	10,527	186,925	145,809
Broach	12,607	273,238	178,118
Compta and Dharwar.	15,374	129,508	103,838
Westerns	1,601	17,067	15,485
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	451	403,762	264,871
Bengals (Rajputana)...	4,868	100,642	47,819
Sind	95	40,081	22,096
Persian	62	3,477	2,101
Americans	...	750	9,499
Egyptian	...	397	3,596
Other sorts	...	138	657
Total ...	55,761	2,819,973	1,798,555

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 13th May :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	55,761	41,911	+ 13,850
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th May ...	2,819,973	1,798,555	+1,021,418
Shipts for the week Europe ...	28,359	13,933	+ 14,926
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	29,361	21,544	+ 7,317
Total ...	58,220	35,477	+ 22,743
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 12th May... Europe ...	868,753	495,355	+373,398
China ...	87,187	42,315	+ 44,872
Japan ...	719,107	501,289	+ 217,818
Coast Ports ...	28,933	16,638	+ 12,285
Total ...	1,704,080	1,055,657	+648,373
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	25,981	11,074	+ 14,907
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	277	11,554	— 11,277

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th Apl. 1910—13,079 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 31st Jan. 1910—3,984 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

Description.	Stock on 31st Mar. 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Direct from Dock Blocks.	Total in Apl. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 15836	9203	2668	11871
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 33341	16039	7568	23607
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales. 377	38	73	111
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases. 985	200	1282	1482
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 9020	2217	925	3142
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 1763	475	175	652
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 631	436	721	1157
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 671	446	1014	1460

Description.	Stock on 30th Apl. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st Jan. 1909	08	07	1906	05
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 13116	—2720					
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 31271	—2070					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 328	+16					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1004	+19					
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 7795	—1225					
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1830	+67					
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 974	+293	574	388	40	8	...
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 1272	+601	1177	747	599	48	...

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 14 0	... 14 6
Dunkirk ...	... 14 0	... 14 6
Havre ...	... 14 6	... 15 0
Hull ...	... 13 6	... .
Liverpool ...	... 14 0	... 14 6
Marseilles ...	... .	... .
Genoa ...	... 14 0	... 14 6
London ...	... 14 6	... .
Hamburg ...	... 14 0	... 14 6
Trieste ...	... 15 6	... 16 6
Venice... ...	... 15 6	... 16 6
Open Ports ...	... June & July	14 0

There has been practically no business done this week and also at the close market remained inactive.

SUGAR.

Market—Quiet.
Ready Price—

B R B or similar...	Rs 13-1 to 13-2 16s. 16s. 1d. FBH
White Java ...	Rs 12-12 to 12-13 15s. 8d. 15s. 9d. FBH
Brown Java ...	Rs 11-12 to 11-13 14s. 4d. 15s. 5d. FBH
Mauritius ...	Rs 12-8 to Rs. 12-10
Sales—None.	
China Sugar 1st quality...	Rs. 13-2 16s. 2d. FBH
Do 2nd do ...	Rs. 13 16s. FBH

Inquiry—Competitors are offering White Java at 14-1 Aug-Dec shipments and Brown Java at 12-3 Karachee goods, and London goods at 14-6 and 13 FBH

Arrivals.—Two Steamers from Mauritius with 95,000 bags of Mauritius sugar.

Stocks :—
Java estimated at bags, 12,000
Austrian estimated at bags of a very small quantity.
Mauritius estimated at bags 3,00,000

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	14	14 1-2
Do. Standard " ...	13	13 1-2

OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 3,048
Rates of exchange and Opium in China.

	Dirs.
Patna Old	... 2,550
Exchange for Hongkong ...	... 132 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai ...	... 177 1/4

IVORY.

For the quarterly ivory sales which commence 26th instant, 89 tons are catalogued against 87 tons same time last year viz. 29 1-2 tons Zanzibar, Bombay, Mozambique and Siam, 3 1-4 tons Abyssinian, 36 3-4 tons Egyptian, (35 tons Alexandrian and 1 3-4 tons Malta description) 6 1-4 tons West Coast African and Sisbon and 13 1-4 tons Sand Carriage, also 1 1-4 tons Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks, 1-4 ton Rhinoceros Horns, 3-4 tons Walrus Tusks and Mammoth Tusks and 6 3-4 tons Waste Ivory: Total 98 Tons.

Of the above quantities 19 tons were indirect import or ex sale lots viz. 1 ton East Indian, 3-4 ton Egyptian, 13 1-4 tons Sand Carriage, 1 1-2 tons Sea Horse Teeth and 2 1-2 tons Waste Ivory.

The following is the assortment of the East Indian description viz. 14 tons soft tusks, 4 3-4 tons Hard and Siam, 2 1-2 tons Billiard Ball pieces, 1-2 ton Bagatelle ditto, 1 1-2 tons Cut Points, for Balls, 1 1-4 tons undersize and defective points, etc., 1-4 ton Oauzes, etc. 3 1-4 tons Cut Hollows, 1-2 ton Serivellos, 1-2 ton Points of large tusks, 1-4 ton Ball and Bagatelle Serivellos, 1-4 ton mixed defective pieces and few Cores.

The sales are progressing with good competition, as reported yesterday.

METALS.

This week the metal market jumped from £67 to £68-10 and dealers bought a fairly good quantity from firms who had kept a good stock in hand when the market was £67 in London. Reports state that there is no probability of a decline at present, but dealers have no confidence in such reports as the market has fluctuated from £71 to £67 and again stands at £68-10. There is a good enquiry in the market and prices have advanced in the local markets.

In Yellow metal prices have dropped to £56-5 from £58 and the stock being much there is no chance of dealers buying further.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84 91 98 105 112 119 126	Rs.	55 6
Yellow Metal Sheets			
Tin Ingots.			40 6
Spelter ... S M ...			
M M ...			18 6
J ...			
G ...			
Georgehutte ...			22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...			48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12			47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, May 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...
5 do ...	3,84,000	...	...
1 Box ...	...	62,955	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...
27 Boxes ...	18,35,520	...	...
3 do ...	1,72,800	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
3 doxes ...	2,30,400	...	...
2 do ...	1,15,200	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
25 Boxes ...	...	100,000	...
Importers.		Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...		Salsette	London
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...		do	do
Do ...		do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...		do	do
National Bank of India Ltd		do	do
Hongkong Bank		do	do
International Banking Co...		do	do
Indian Specie Bank ...		do	do
Bank of Bombay ...		do	Aden
National Bank of India ...		do	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 11th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	40	48,754
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	46	54,278

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th April, 1910.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued 1,000 4 per. cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	100,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRI 29.

NATURE RED IN TOOTH AND MAW.

In his last contribution to the "Daily Telegraph" on his hunting experiences in British East Africa, Mr. Roosevelt enlarges upon the constantly recurring accesses of terror in which a wild beast, not of the first and largest order, passes its life, and on its very quick recovery from these spasms of terror. Gaiety, love-making and insouciance follow hard on the heels of a race for life. Of course, there is the great compensation that the big carnivores kill instantly. A lion immediately bites through the back of the neck of the zebra it has seized, and a snake whipping its coils round the wild pig will with lightning rapidity seize the head in its jaws and wring the neck. To this extent, at any rate, nature is merciful, and probably, too, to a greater extent than Mr. Roosevelt will allow. To talk of the "hideous horror" which constantly fills the lives of these wild animals is to attribute to them the feelings of a modern highly civilised man. To feel the "hideous horror" when pursued by a lion it would be necessary to have a very complete and lively imagination, which most certainly the gazelle and the zebra have not. If they had, they could not shake off the feeling with such amazing rapidity. The force of habit and the excitement are other factors to be taken into account.

BUDGING THE BUDGET.

The eighty-six majority on the second reading of the Finance Bill will certainly serve the Government in the direction in which, with their obstinately purblind vision, they desire to be served. But it was no great return for the frantic efforts that have been put forth. The Irish members could not conceal —did not try to conceal—the disgust with which they dragged themselves into the lobby in favour of a Bill they regard with apprehension and loathing. The last stages of the debate were notable for another vigorous criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's methods by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. If anything more were necessary to reveal the shoddiness of Liberal finance, Mr. Chamberlain's speech would throw the last gleam of convincing light. It scrutinised the Chancellor's proposals, his stop-gaps and financial casuistries, from every point of view. It showed how the country's credit has depreciated, how business has been unsettled, how everything has been turned topsy-turvy by a Chancellor whose rashness is only equalled by his seeming contempt for the intelligence of critics and ordinary observers. Mr. Lloyd George dares to argue boastfully on figures in which nobody believes, and to console himself for the state of the stock-market in which the nation is directly concerned by keeping an affectionate eye on the rubber boom. Nothing could be more puerile. Even Mr. Lloyd George appears to be trying to surpass himself. It is a shabby business altogether, and the members through whose agency the majority became possible are not ignorant of the humiliating fact.

NO DROPPING THE PILOT.

There has been little sympathy with the proposal that the Unionist party should abandon the policy of Tariff Reform. If this fiscal policy were a losing policy, it would be expedient, if undignified to drop it. It is, however, a winning policy, strong enough to turn an overwhelming Liberal majority into a single-figure majority; strong enough to make the position of the Government impossible without the shadiest of coalitions and the most unhallowed of alliances; strong enough to persuade the Government to snatch at these friends in need though hardly indeed, rather than risk another election. One is glad to see that Mr. Walter Long adopts an uncompromising attitude towards the advocates of this mistaken, trimmed programme from which Tariff Reform has been cut. This vigorous politician, speaking at Chester contented himself with the simple, obvious, but unanswerable argument that to abandon Tariff Reform when a majority in the country had declared in its favour would be an act of treachery. Here we have a House of Commons, a few weeks old, in which compacts and contracts aside, there is a clear majority in favour of a revised fiscal system, "the only practical policy which can save the country from ruin." To abandon Tariff Reform at such a moment might strike some fanciful artist as a picturesque action—it could hardly be considered practical politics.

THE UNIONIST HORSE.

The "Spectator" comments rather mournfully on Lord Rosebery's letter. Its sympathies are, of course, with Lord Rosebery on the advisability of dropping the Tariff issue and concentrating on the Constitution at the coming election. "That ought to be the sure way of defeating the present Government and their revolutionary schemes, and of giving the Unionist and Constitutional party its full rights." But our contemporary admits—regrets to say—that Lord Rosebery's proposal must be regarded as a counsel of perfection. It goes on to declare that "Mr. Chamberlain and his followers have made the Tariff Reform pace so hot that the rank-and-file of the party on this issue is completely out of hand . . . . The leaders have been for the last five years doing everything in their power to fling the Unionist horse into a state of excitement, and they have succeeded only too well. He is now out of their control, and nothing will stop him but a river. Possibly when he gets there he will be held by the deep boggy ground on the near bank. It is our belief that he will be so held, but he will not now be pulled up by his rider." The "Spectator" carries its simile beyond ordinary understanding. The deep "boggy ground" is difficult to locate. But so far as the main fact is concerned, one cheerfully admits the correctness of the view. Tariff Reform is indeed too popular to be dropped even for a moment. People cannot be induced to lay aside their only hope. The Unionist horse would lose all his pace if the Tariff rider were to slacken effort.

THE EXPENSE OF BEING AN M.P.

It is undoubtedly the case that our present system of elections does keep out of Parliament some of the most useful men who are eager to serve their country, and from no personal motive. It has been calculated that every vote he receives costs a successful candidate from 2s. to 5s. In a Norfolk constituency, according to a letter Mr. Rider Haggard writes to the "Times," the rate must be about 4s. Some £2,000, is spent on the actual fight, and in addition, £500 a year goes in nursing the constituency by means of meetings, subscriptions to pingpong clubs, and purchases of penwipers at bazaars, and in the subsequent "upkeep" of the constituency after it has been "nursed" successfully. Obviously a man of moderate means cannot afford to neglect his business and at the same time pay away £1,000 a year, and the system which lay this burden on the back of the nation's representatives is radically wrong, and excludes the best men from Westminster.

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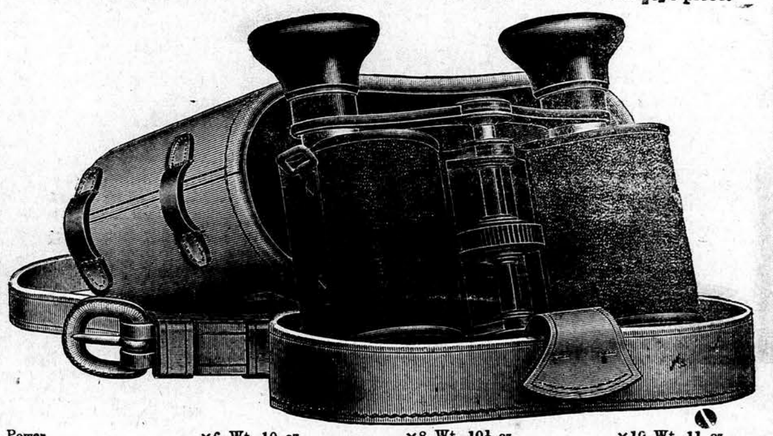

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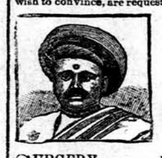

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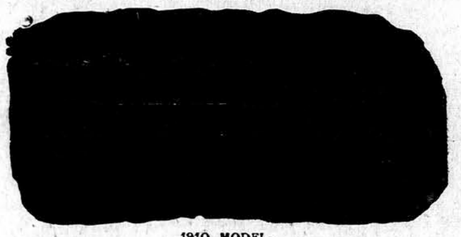

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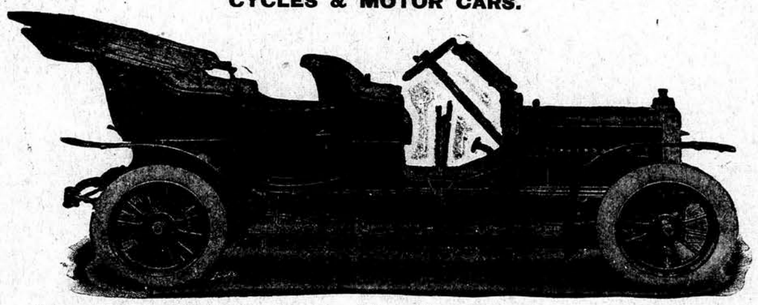

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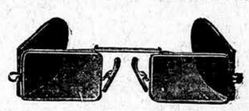

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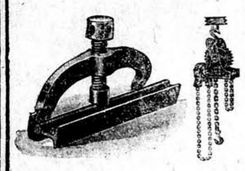

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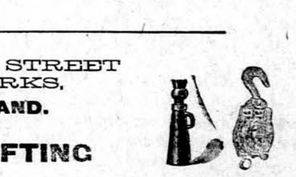

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